



高考英语阅读理解试题解题指南

1. 归纳概括

任何一篇文章都有中心思想,它是通过文章中各部分内容以及内在联系体现出来的。归纳概括问题主要考查能否通过理解、分析全文,区分主要信息和次要信息,进而总结归纳文章的大意。

归纳概括题在考试中出现的频率很高,因为这类题是考查考生抓主要信息的能力。能够抓住文章的主要信息是阅读能力的一个极为重要的方面。这类题在设题时常用到 title, main idea, subject, theme, topic 等词。

做这类题时常用略读法。即把主要注意力放在抓主要信息上,不去过分注意细节事实。通常的办法是在快速阅读文章时,注意找出各段的主题句。英文文章各段主题句通常放在段首,有时也放在段尾或段落中间,有时不明确写出来。通读文章后把各段主题句连起来,一般就能得出文章的中心。

主题的判断

中心思想或主旨是一篇文章或一个段落的核心,但是不同的作者表现主题思想所采取的手法不同。为了使读者能够直接了解文章的主要内容,作者通常采用主题句的写作手法,即用一句或几句话来直接表达主题。因此,正确把握文章的主题句是解答这类问题的关键。主题句一般结构简单而且完整,一般不采用长句的形式,在语法上简洁明了。主题句意思完整、概括,段中其他句子起解释、支持或扩展主题句所表达的中心思想的作用。一个段落由一个主题句和几个阐述句构



成。如果一篇短文包括几个段落,那么每个段落的主题句都必须围绕短文的主题句展开。

主题句在文章中的位置不同。有时位于开头部分,一开始就明确主题,然后展开论述和说明。有时位于文章末尾,用以加强文章的说明力。还有的主题句位于文章中间部分,这种段落开头的一、两句或几句都是铺述,进而引出主题。而在主题句的后面仍有一定数量的句子进行陈述、论述或引申这一主题句。

这种题型常见的提问方式有:

- (1) The main point of the passage is...
- (2) The passage deals mainly with...
- (3) The main idea of the passage may be best expressed as...
- (4) The passage illustrates...
- (5) The passage makes clear that...
- (6) The main subject of the passage is that...
- (7) What's the main idea / subject / purpose / topic of the passage?
- (8) The passage is about...
- (9) What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (10) What topic is treated in this passage?
- (11) The main idea of this selection may be best expressed as...
- (12) The key point / best summary is...
- (13) The topic of the paragraph is...
- (14) Which of the following best states the theme (主题) of the passage?

例如: Thousands of years ago, in the middle of an o-



cean, miles from the nearest island, an undersea volcano (火山) broke out. The hot liquid rock piled higher and higher and spread wider and wider. In this way, an island rose up in the sea.

As time went on, hot sun and cool rains made the rock split and break into pieces. Sea waves dashed against the rock. In this way, soil and sand came into being. Nothing lived on the naked soil. And then the wind and birds brought plant seeds, spiders and other little creatures there. Only plants could grow first. Only they, in sunlight, could produce food from the minerals of the soil, water and air. While many animals landed on the island, they could find no food. A spider spun its web in vain, because there were no insects for its web to catch. Insects couldn't stay until there were plants for them to eat. So plants had to be the pioneer life on this new island.

The passage centres on _____.

- A. how an undersea volcano broke out
- B. how an island rose up in the sea
- C. how soil was formed on a new island
- D. how life began on a volcano - produced island

文章中提到了火山爆发,但是并没有详细地讲述火山是怎样爆发的,因此,选项 A 不符合题目要求。文章中的第一段简单地介绍了小岛是怎样形成的,第二段简单地介绍了岛屿上土壤的形成,但是这两点都是为了后面讲述小岛上生命产生过程做铺垫。因此,选项 B 和选项 C 都不是文章的主题。文章的第三段描写了小岛上生命的诞生。因此,将这三段的意思联起来便是文章的主题,即:在一个火山爆发形成的



小岛上,生命是怎样诞生的。所以选项 D 才是正确的答案。

标题的拟定

标题是文章中心思想的一种体现形式,也是文章内容的归纳概括。这种题型常见的提问方式有:

- (1) The title that best expresses the idea of the passage is...
- (2) The paragraph could be entitled...
- (3) Which of the following titles best sums up the whole passage?
- (4) A good title for this passage would be...
- (5) A suitable title for the passage would be...
- (6) The title below that best expresses the idea of this article is...

例如: A bus driver must answer questions while guiding a bus through heavy traffic . All day long the driver answers the same questions without becoming angry . Every few minutes a bus driver has to ask passengers to step to the rear of the bus . In spite of traffic snarls and thoughtless passengers who cause delays, a bus driver is expected to cover his or her route on schedule .

The title of the passage should be _____ .

- A. Heavy Traffic
- B. The Bus Driver
- C. A Bus Driver Must Answer Questions
- D. Driving a Bus is Hard Work

文章中的第一句话指出:当交通拥挤的时候,汽车司机必须回答问题。第二句话指出:汽车司机整天毫不生气地回答同一个问题。第三句为:每隔几分钟他必须让乘客都到车后



面去。最后一句话为:尽管交通混乱和乘客造成了延误,人们还是要求汽车司机按时走完路程。该段文章的每一句话都说明汽车司机工作时所面临的不同问题。综观全文我们可以知道,整篇文章都是说明汽车司机工作的辛苦。因此选项 D 是正确的选项。

作者写作意图的推断

只有读懂文章,了解所读文章的中心,才能了解或推断出作者的写作意图。这种题型常见的提问方式有:

- (1) The author's purpose in writing this passage is...
- (2) The aim of the writer is to show that...
- (3) The author apparently (显然地) asserts (断言, 声称) that ...
- (4) The article was written to explain ...
- (5) The author implies (暗示, 意味) that ...
- (6) The author seems to be in favor of (against) ...
- (7) The author of the passage would most likely imply ...
- (8) The author may probably agree with (support) ...
- (9) According to the author what does the sentence suggest?
- (10) Why ... the author implies (indicates (预示) / suggests) that ...
- (11) In the author's opinion, ...
- (12) The author's attitude towards ... might be ...
- (13) The author believes (thinks/ suggests) that...
- (14) The author gives the impression that ...
- (15) Which of the following can best describe the attitude of the author towards ... ?



2 细节判断

细节判断题就是我们平时所说的“wh”(who, what, where, when, why, which, how)问题。这是非常常见的阅读理解题。这类题主要是针对论证支持主题的事实/例证设题,可能涉及数字计算、概念理解、是非判断等。

做这类题的方法一般是先用寻读法找出与问题相关的词语或句子,再对相关的部分进行细读,找出问题答案。

这类题提问的形式多种多样。如:

1. Which of the following (statements) is NOT mentioned in the passage ?
2. Which of the following sentences is NOT true ?
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true ?
4. Which of the following is NOT answered by... ?
5. Which statement of the following is not accurate(正确的,精确的) ?
6. Which of the following does the author NOT express ... ?
7. Which of the following is NOT considered as... ?
8. Which of the following is NOT included in the passage ?
9. Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage ?
10. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE ?
11. How many... ?
12. What... ?
13. Why... ?
14. According to the passage, all of the following are



true EXCEPT...

解这类题时,审题是关键。首先一定要看清问题,所问的是什么。另外,这类题一般不用文章中的词语或句子提问。注意先正确理解问题,然后确定问题答案。选择这种题型的正确答案时,要把四个选项逐一与文中信息对照再确定。一般可以在做完其它题型后再做,因为在查找其它信息时,可能会找到与细节判断题有关的信息,这样可以节省时间。如果不能果断确定答案,即用排除法解答这类问题。

3. 推理判断

阅读的目的不仅在于只读懂原文,还要求读者在理解文章观点的基础上,领悟作者的言外之意。一般来说,推理性试题不能从文章中直接找到答案。阅读是要理解字里行间的含义,分析文章的大意和细节,注意作者的措辞,根据提问中的关键字眼和文中相应的有关内容进行分析、归纳和逻辑推理,从而得出作者未说明但已经在字里行间所暗含的意思和观点。

推理题主要考查考生的思维判断能力。推理必须以事实为依据,还要注意以下几点:

要在文章整体水平上了解全文;利用相关部分提供的背景知识和常识;正确的思维过程和严密的逻辑性;正确归纳、推理,不要主观臆断。

推理性问题主要包括对作者态度、语气、风格、倾向的推理;对作者意图、主题思想的推理;对数字的推断;对文中细节的推断等等。

推理性试题大多含有 infer, imply, suggest, conclude 等。例如:

It can be inferred from the passage that _____ .

The passage implies that _____ .



The report seems to include that _____ .

The passage suggests that _____ .

The paragraph preceding (following) this passage probably discusses _____ .

What is implied in the passage?

The author implies that _____ .

It can be easily guessed that _____ .

The author seems to be in favor of (against) _____ .

We can infer (assume) that _____ .

We can learn from the passage that _____ .

It can be concluded from the passage that _____ .

Which of the following can (not) be inferred from the passage?

What does the article (passage) say about?

The author of the passage would most likely imply _____ .

The author may probably agree with (support) _____ .

An inference which may (not) be made from the passage is _____ .

From the last sentence we guess that _____ .

It can be concluded that _____ .

The paragraph preceding this passage probably states that _____ .

According to the author, what does the sentence suggest?

The passage is intended to _____ .

By ... the author implies (indicates / suggests) that _____ .



From the passage we can draw the conclusion that _____ .

Where would this paragraph most probably appear (be found) ?

The tone of the passage (author) may be _____ .

The author's purpose of writing the passage is _____ .

In the author's opinion, _____ .

The author's attitude towards ... might be _____ .

Which of the following can best describe the attitude of the author towards _____ ?

The author gives the impression that _____ .

The author believes (thinks/ suggests) that _____ .

How does the author feel about ... ?

【例如】

Never before in history have people been so aware of what is going on in the world . Television, newspapers, radio keep us continually informed and stimulate our interest . The sociologist interest in the world around him is intense, for society is his field of study . As an analyst, he must be well acquainted with a broad range of happenings and must understand basic social processes . He wants to know what makes the social world what it is, how it is organized, why it changes in the way that it does . Such knowledge is valuable not only for those who make great decisions, but also for you, since this is the world in which you live and make your way .

1. The passage chiefly concerns _____ .

A .the work of a sociologist .the new media



C .modern society

D .decision - makers

2. It can be inferred that a good sociologist must be _____ .

A .persistent B sensitive C .objective D .curious

3. According to the passage, modern society is more aware of world events than the previous societies because _____ .

A .the news media keeps us better informed

B .travel is easier and faster

C .there are more analysts

D .today's population is more sociable

第一题的正确答案应是选项 A。文章主要讲述的是社会学家的责任和态度,而选项 A 的意思正是讲社会学家的的工作,它是本文的主题。第二题中,四个选项可能都适合于一个好的社会学家,但是本文所强调的是社会学家有一定的好奇心,而选项 A、选项 B 和选项 C 都是这篇文章没有讲到的三个内容,因此,只有选项 D 才是正确的答案。第三题的答案从本文的第一句和第二句就可以知道,应是选项 A。

4 .词义猜测

阅读理解中对词汇的测试,主要是测试考生利用上下文判断单词或词组在特定语言环境中确切含义的能力。其中所询问的词、词组或句子往往不为考生所熟悉,但又能在短文中找到线索进行推测,所以这类考题是检查考生是否具备了根据一个词、词组或句子所处的特定环境来判断其意义的能力。

在解这类题时,自然需要掌握较大的词汇量。但是仅仅拥有词汇量是不够的,通常考生有两个线索可以利用。一是根据上下文的意义进行猜测,二是根据构词法进行猜测。因为阅读理解体裁多样,题材广泛,同一单词可能在不同的语言



环境中或上下文中含义不同。很多情况下,问题的正确答案就是对所询问的词、词组或句子的复述、定义、解释等。

这种题型常见的提问方式有:

1. In line ..., the word' ... 'means...
2. The word' ... 'in the passage means...
3. The word' ... '(Line...) could best be replaced by...
4. According to the passage, the word' ... 'is known as...
5. From the passage, we can infer that the word' ... ' means...
6. As used in the passage, the phrase' ... 'suggests...
7. The word' ... 'roughly refers to...
8. The word' ... 'nearly means...
9. The expression' ... 'is closest to...
10. The writer used the word' ... 'to indicate that...
11. The word' ... 'in the context means...
12. The passage used the word' ... 'to refer to ...
13. By saying that' ... ', the author means ...
14. According to the passage, the phrase' ... 'suggests...
15. From the passage we know that' ... 'is a term referring to...
16. The word' ... 'is supposed to make one think...
17. Which of the following has the closest meaning to... ?
18. According to the passage, what is' ... '?
19. Which of the following is nearest in meaning to ' ... '?
20. ' ... 'most probably means that...
21. By' ... ', the writer means ...



Passage 1

Mark Twain (1835 - 1910) is the pen name of Samuel L . Clemens, the writer H . L . Mencken called “ the true father of our national literature ” . This title may be proper, for Twain made a wider connection of American folk humor (幽默) and serious literature than previous (先前的) writers had done .

Clemens was born in the backwoods of Missouri, but while he was yet a small boy the family moved to Hannibal on the Mississippi River . There Sam developed a passion (热情) for the river and a desire (愿望) to become a pilot on a riverboat . This was the dream of all the boys along the river, and Twain was very proud of himself when, later on, he actually became a pilot .

Clemens father had wanted to be a lawyer, and did actually serve as a justice of the peace and judge, but had to make his living as a farmer and storekeeper . He was a popular man in Hannibal, but remained poor, and when he died Sam was apprenticed (给.....当学徒) to a printer . Thus at age 11 Sam s formal schooling ended, though he continued to read extensively (广泛地) . All these served as preparation for his later writing .

After working on his brother s newspaper for a while, in 1854 Sam set out on his own working as a printer in various eastern and Midwestern towns . In 1856 he realized his boyhood dream by becoming a riverboat pilot . When the



boats stopped operating during the Civil War, Clemens served for a time as a volunteer soldier(志愿兵)and then, in 1862, he went west .

Clemens first wrote for a newspaper in Nevada and then moved to San Francisco . During this period he wrote mainly humorous sketches, the most famous being The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County . Between 1865 and 1870, Clemens went on tours of Hawaii, Europe, and the Middle East as a correspondent (记者); later his adventures served as the subject of several books . This newspaper accounts of his travels spread his popularity, so that on his return he also became a successful humorous lecturer .

1. **Why was Twain called “ the true father of our national literature ” ? Because _____ .**

- A. he wrote more works than any other writer
- B. he was good at using American folk humor in his writing
- C. he also wrote some serious literary works
- D. he connected serious literature with American folk humor

2. **When did Twain dream of becoming a pilot on a river-boat ?**

- A. When he was born in the backwoods of Missouri .
- B. Before his family moved to Hannibal .
- C. After his family moved close to the Mississippi River .
- D. After he became a writer .

3. **How did Twain's father earn his living ?**



奇) and respect . Some historians said that the islanders welcomed him, believing he was the god, Launo, protector of peace and agriculture .

The islanders were short, strong people with a very well - organized social system (制度) . The men fished and raised crops . The women cared for the children and made clothing for the men and short skirts for the women .

1. **ames Cook was** _____ .

A. a sailor	B. an officer
C. a captain	D. an explorer

2. **he word “ voyage ” in he second paragraph means** _____ .

A. travel by water	B. travel by air
C. travel on foot	D. travel by train

3. **he islands were named by James Cook “ _____ ”**

A. the Hawaiian Islands	B. the Earl of Sandwich
C. Discovery	D. the Sandwich Islands

4. **hen he landed there James Cook found the islanders were** _____ .

A. cold	B. friendly
C. angry	D. frightened

5. **hich of the following is true ?**

A. The natives were tall and healthy .
B. The men mainly worked outside .
C. The women did nothing but look after children .
D. The natives were very loose people .



Key: 1 - 5 DADBB



Passage 3

John Roebling

The Brooklyn Bridge that spans (crosses) the river between Manhattan and Brooklyn is simply an engineering miracle. In 1883, a creative engineer, John Roebling, was inspired by an idea for this spectacular (蔚为奇观的) bridge project. However, bridge - building experts told him to forget it, it just was not possible. Roebling convinced (persuade sb. to do sth) his son, Washington, an p - and -
-oming engineer that the bridge could be built. The two of them formed an idea of how it could be performed and how to overcome (get rid of) difficulties. Somehow, they persuaded bankers to provide money for the project. Then, with great excitement and energy, they hired their crew and began to build their dream bridge.

The project was only a few months under way when an unfortunate on - site accident killed John Roebling and seriously injured his son. Washington was seriously brain - damaged, unable to talk or walk. Everyone thought the project would have to be thrown away as useless, since the Roeblings were the only ones who understood how the bridge could be built.

Though Washington Roebling was unable to move or talk, his mind was as sharp as ever. One day as he lay in his hospital bed, an idea flashed in his mind as to how to develop a communication code (电码). All he could move was one finger, so he touched the arm of his wife with that fin-



ger . He tapped out the code to communicate to her what she was to tell the engineers who continued building the bridge . For 13 years, Washington tapped out his instructions with one finger until the spectacular Brooklyn Bridge was finally completed .

1. **his spectacular bridge project _____ in 1883 .**
 - A. was designed well by a certain engineer
 - B. was going on
 - C. was a dream of an idea that was workable
 - D. was argued heatedly by the bridge - building experts
2. **he underlined words up - and - coming engineer means _____ .**
 - A. a person who makes good progress and is likely to succeed in his profession
 - B. a person who will grow up soon
 - C. an engineer who travels around the world
 - D. a famous and skilled engineer
3. **What's the meaning of " under way " in the passage ?**
 - A. A way being repaired
 - B. Under construction
 - C. Under design
 - D. A method being discussed
4. **Which of the following shows the right order of what happened to Washington ?**
 - a . He tried to persuade bankers to support them too .
 - b . His mind was as sharp as before .
 - c . He was ready to build the bridge with his father .
 - d . He was badly hurt in an accident .



e . He gave out his instructions with a communication code .

A. c, d, b, a, e

B. a, c, d, b, e

C. c, a, d, b, e

D. e, a, d, b, c

5. his article mainly tell us _____ .

A. to try your best to save yourself in an accident

B. never to do dangerous things

C. to study hard the advanced science and technique

D. to fight as long as one has breath



Key: 1 - 5 CABCD

Passage 4

Calvin Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth president of the United States, was a person who hated gossiping(闲聊); he had no time for small talk . The following two incidents clearly show how Coolidge enjoyed silence .

When he was vice - president, Coolidge had plenty of opportunities to take part in Washington's social life, especially the art of conversation, he did not exactly endear(使.....受欢迎) himself to his hostesses(女主人) . One lady felt she could solve this problem . She placed him next to Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of former President Theodor Roosevelt . Mrs Longworth, an excellent conversationalist, began to chat in her usual charming(媚人的) manner, but all attempts to arouse(引起) interest in the part of the vice - president were fruitless . Finally, she said, " I m sure that being to as many dinners as you do, you must get terri-



bly bored .”

Without lifting his eyes from his plate, Coolidge answered in a low voice, “ Well, a man has to eat somewhere .”

Later, when he was president and again at a dinner party, Coolidge was seated next to a most clever society woman, one of those busybodies, who seemed to take delight in trying to change the lives of everyone they met .“ Oh Mr President, ”she said, “ you are always so quiet . I make a bet(打赌)today that I could get more than two words out of you .”

The president became angry and then said, “ you lost .”

1. **alvin Coolidge was** _____ .

- A. president of the U .S .
- B. vice - president of the U .S .
- C. a man of few words
- D. all of the above

2. **is hostesses found him** _____ **guest** .

- A. an pleasing
- B. an easy - going(随便的)
- C. a difficult
- D. a boring

3. **t one dinner, the hostess placed Calvin Coolidge next to the daughter of former President Roosevelt** _____ .

- A. by mistake
- B. jokingly
- C. angrily
- D. all of the above

4. **rom the story we can see Calvin Coolidge s** _____ .

- A. dislike for small
- B. sense of humor
- C. unskillful at conversation
- D. all of the above



5. **he underlined word “ busybodies ” in the last paragraph means “ _____ ” .**

- A. people who take too much interest in the affairs of others
- B. people who enjoy silence
- C. people who just mind their own business
- D. people who make others angry



Key: 1 - 5 DDBBA

Passage 5

A Doctor Studying Snakes

Shu Pulong has helped at least 1000 people bitten by snakes, “ It was seeing people with snake bites (伤口) that led me to this career, ” Shu said .

In 1963, after his army service, Shu entered a medical school and later became a doctor of Chinese medicine . As part of his studies he had to work in the mountains . There he often heard of people who had their arms and legs cut off after a snake bite in order to save their lives .

“ I was greatly upset by the story of an old farmer I met . It was a very hot afternoon . The old man was pulling grass in his fields when he felt a pain in his left hand . He at once realized he had been bitten by a poisonous snake . In no time he wrapped a cloth tightly around his arm to stop the poison spreading to his heart . Rushing home he shouted, “ Bring me the knife ! ” Minutes later the man lost his arm forever . ”

“ The sad story touched me so much that I decided to devote



myself to helping people bitten by snakes .”Shu said .

1. **he best headline(标题) for this newspaper article is**

_____ .

- A. Snake Doctor B. Farmer Loses Arm
C. Dangerous Bites D. Astonishing Medicine

2. **he farmer lost his arm because** _____ .

- A. the cloth was wrapped too tightly
B. he cut it off to save his life
C. Shu wasn't there to help him
D. he was alone in the fields

3. **hu decided to devote himself to snake medicine because** _____ .

- A. his army service had finished
B. he had seen snakes biting people
C. he had studied it at a medical school
D. he wanted to save people's arms and legs

4. **hy did Shu go into the mountains ?**

- A. He wanted to study snake bites .
B. He wanted to help the farmers .
C. He was expected to serve in the army .
D. He was being trained to be a doctor .

5. **hich of the following words can take the place of the word“ career ” in the first paragraph(段) ?**

- A. Conclusion B. Story
C. Job D. Incident



Key: 1 - 5 ABDDC



Passage 6

Conan Doyle

In 1885 a young doctor named Arthur Conan Doyle opened an office in London . He wanted to be a successful doctor but for some reason he never found enough patients . To pass the time he began to write stories and sent them to the newspaper .

Conan Doyle s stories were about a clever detective, Sherlock Holmes . Conan Doyle wrote that Sherlock Holmes lived at 221B Baker Street in London, and people with problems came to him for help . Even police detectives often came to Sherlock Holmes with their problems too, because he was able to solve mysteries(神秘) that the cleverest policemen in England were unable to find out .

Sometimes Sherlock Holmes could solve a mystery without leaving his chair . He listened carefully to the stories his clients(委托人) given and then figured out the answer . At other times he spent days or weeks looking for clues . Sherlock Holmes traveled to different cities and countries to solve the mysteries . Sometimes he wore disguises(伪装) and pretended to be an old man, or a sailor . Holmes did everything to find the answer to the mysteries he was working on . His friend Dr Watson was with him on most of his trips .

Sherlock Holmes is the most famous detective in English literature(文学), but many people don t think that he is not a real person . The English post offices report that peo-



ple send mails to Sherlock Holmes at 2216 Baker Street every day . He gets more than 2, 000 letters every day .

1. **rthur Conan Doyle wrote detective stories because**

_____ .

- A. he was interested in them
- B. he wanted to make a living
- C. he didn't like the patients
- D. he liked to spend his time in that way

2. **Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson** _____ .

- A. lived at 2216 Baker Street in London
- B. were partners
- C. were both doctors who always had no patients
- D. went different trips when they did some research

3. **Police detectives** _____ .

- A. usually helped Holmes
- B. could find out the answer without leaving their offices
- C. often asked for help from Holmes
- D. were as clever as Holmes

4. **Sherlock Holmes was able to solve the mysteries**

_____ .

- A. because he always traveled here and there
- B. by his rich knowledge, careful observation and hard work
- C. with the help of the policemen
- D. because he had a good friend

5. **People send letters to Sherlock Holmes** _____ .

- A. because they are sure to get answers from him



- B. so that could show their respect
 C. because they believe that he is a real person
 D. as if he were one of their families



Key: 1 - 5 DBCBC

Passage 7

Honore de Balzac

The French writer Honore de Balzac is known around the world for the novels and shorter works of fiction that he collected under the general title *The Human Comedy*. His ambition (eagerness) in this great work was to describe all of French society.

Balzac was born on May 20, 1799, in Tours, where his father was a civil servant (公务员). At the age of 8, he was sent to a boarding school. He was an undisciplined child, and he was often sent to detention, or kept in. He looked on this punishment as a blessing in disguise (因祸得福) because it gave him all the time he wanted to read. When his family moved to Paris in 1814, he went to school there.

For a while Balzac studied law, but he had no taste for legal work. He wanted to write plays, but his first play, *Cromwell* (1819), was a failure. He turned to writing sensational (神圣的) novels under various pen names. Realizing that he would never make his fortune this way, he went into business as a publisher and later as a printer. But he earned only debts.

In 1829, Balzac started the novels that made him fa-



mous . Some were fantastic , like *The Wild Ass's Skin* (1831) . This novel tells how a young man acquires a magic piece of leather that grants (agrees to give) his every wish but shrinks a little every time he uses it . He knows he will die when the leather has shrunk to nothing . Others were realistic , like *Eugenie* (Grandet (1833) , the story of a miser who loves his gold more than his daughter .

Balzac lived extravagantly (奢侈的) , and he was always in debt . His many women friends inspired the sensitive portraits of women in his novels . Just before his death , he married a Polish Countess (女伯爵) , Eveline Hanska .

Balzac worked as intensely (紧张) as he lived . By writing as much as 16 hours a day , he published over 80 titles between 1829 and 1847 . This great labor brought on a serious illness before he was able to complete *The Human Comedy* . But when he died in Paris on August 18 , 1850 , he left a vivid record of his time .

1. **he world knows Balzac because of _____ .**

- A. his great work *The Human Comedy*
- B. his collection of novels and short stories
- C. his description of all French society
- D. he was a French writer

2. **hen Balzac was at school , _____ .**

- A. he was often praised by his teachers
- B. he often broke the school rules
- C. he did some reading in his spare time
- D. his family moved to Paris

3. **he word " detention " in the second paragraph suggests**



- _____ .
- A. preventing from leaving after school
 B. headmaster's or Teachers' office
 C. being stopped going to classes
 D. a room used for punishing students
4. **efore Balzac was thirty**, _____ .
- A. he had come to be famous
 B. he had some interest in laws
 C. he never made his fortune
 D. he was in great debt
5. **he hero in Eugenie Grandet** _____ .
- A. is a greedy person
 B. loves wealth more than anything else
 C. spends much more money than he had
 D. is extravagant in life
6. **alzac finished his work, The Human Comedy**
 _____ .
- A. just before he was dead
 B. before he got serious disease
 C. until he died in 1850
 D. after his 80 titles of short stories



Key: 1 - 6 ABACBC

Passage 8

John Milton

John Milton was born in 1608. His father expected him to enter the church of England, but Milton wanted to be a poet. At twenty - nine Milton set out for a travel on the



Continent . He travelled in France, Swizerland and Italy, meeting and winning the friendship of many artists and scientists, including Galileo, the famous Italian scientist who suffered for his discovery in prison . In 1639, he was planning to go on with his journey when the news reached him of the break between the King and Parliament . Milton returned to England immediately, and put himself into the struggle against the King, for which he had long been preparing . During the Civil War, Milton worked as the spokesman of the revolution . By the beginning of 1652, Milton had become totally blind, yet he didn t stop fighting . After the Restoration, his books were burnt, and he himself avoided being killed because of his blindness .

John Milton was not only a brave revolutionary but also a great poet . His famous poem Paradise Lost was an immediate success . But, for its publication, Milton received only 18 pounds . He died in 1671.

1. **iltons father expected him to _____ .**
 - A. serve the church and the king
 - B. visit the church very often
 - C. study how to build churches in England
 - D. be a poet of the church
2. **t twenty - nine Milton started to travel _____ .**
 - A. Africa
 - B. Europe
 - C. America
 - D. England
3. **ilton returned to England because _____ .**
 - A. the war made it impossible to continue his journey
 - B. he time had finally come for him to devote himself to the cause



- C. he wanted to see which side would win
- D. e wanted to gain more experiences for his poem writing
4. **What saved Milton's life after the Restoration ?**
- A. His readiness to correct his mistakes .
- B. His physical condition .
- C. His books .
- D. The King's mercy on him .
5. **In this passage the writer wants to tell us _____ .**
- A. about the Civil War in England
- B. how brave Milton was in the war
- C. what Milton suffered during the war
- D. a brief introduction of Milton's life



Key: 1 - 5 ABBBD

Passage 9

Hale

Hale was the only man who offered to act as an agent for Washington behind the enemy lines . Washington had asked for several volunteers (志愿者), but few men were willing or able to do such a job . The man had to be strong and quick - thinking . He also had to understand military matters (军事) well to be able to prepare exact maps of all enemy positions . Hale's close friend tried to persuade him not to offer his service . They argued that the work of a spy, besides being very dangerous, was hardly an honorable one . But Hale answered, " Every kind of service necessary to the public good becomes honorable by becoming necessary ."



Hale left New York, going first to Norwalk, Connecticut. For the next two weeks, he seemed to have had little trouble in moving among the British. He also succeeded in getting back to Lower New York City, where the British had recently stationed themselves. He made friends with British officers and drew plans of the British positions. He was about to return to his own lines when he was suddenly caught, only fifty feet away from those lines. And he was at last sentenced to death by hanging.

1. **Which word in the passage is closer in meaning to “agent” in the first line?**

A. man B. spy C. volunteer D. officer

2. **Why did Hale's friend ask him not to do the job?**

A. Because it was dishonorable.
B. Because it required care and exactness.
C. Because it was dangerous as well as dishonorable.
D. Because it was dangerous.

3. **Where is “his own line”?**

A. In New York
B. In Lower New York City
C. In Norwalk, Connecticut
D. In the northern part of New York

4. **What is true according to the passage?**

A. Quite a few people were willing to do the job for Washington.
B. Few people had the ability to do the job.
C. Hale was strong that he was chosen for the job.
D. Hale liked dangerous jobs and he took it.



5. From the passage we know that _____ .

- A. the men in Washington's army were not well - trained
- B. Male volunteered to find out the number of the British troops
- C. people were willing to do the job because of the honor
- D. Connecticut is to the north of New York



Key: 1 - 5 BCDBA

Passage 10

F . Scott Fitzgerald

There have been a number of important American writers in this century, but F . Scott Fitzgerald is one of the most interesting ones . Born in 1869, educated in Princeton, he wrote stories which describe (描写) the post - war American society .

In 1920, the same year that he published his first book, This Side of Paradise, he married Zelda Sayre, also a writer . His most famous book, The Great Gatsby appeared five years later .

Fitzgerald had a great natural gift but he was a heavy drinker . A splendid success in his youth, he never changed even a little to make himself suit the changing world . His later novels (小说) All the Sad Young Men, Tender is the Night, and The Last Tycoon, were less successful, so when he died in 1940, his books were out of print and he had been almost forgotten .

His fame now is far greater than it was in his life - time, especially since his novel, The Great Gatsby, was



filmed and put on .

- According to the passage, what do we know about the books written by F . Scott Fitzgerald ?**
 - They are important and famous .
 - They are out of print and forgotten .
 - They are about American war experiences .
 - They are based on the American society after the war .
- When did Fitzgerald achieve his greatest success ?**

A. In 1896 B. In 1925 C. In 1920 D. In 1940
- According to the passage, which of the following novels has been made into a film ?**

A. The Great Gatsby . B. All the Sad Young Men .
C. Tender Is the Night . D. The Last Tycoon .
- What does the passage tell us about Fitzgerald ?**
 - He was re - recognized and praised .
 - He was a very experienced writer .
 - He was easy to change .
 - He often drank a lot .
- Why had people almost forgotten him ?**
 - Because he had already died .
 - Because he often got drunk .
 - Because he had given up his writing .
 - Because he failed to write books as good as his first novel .



Key: 1 - 5 DBAAD



Passage 11

Guglielmo Marconi

In 1896 Guglielmo Marconi went to England to present his ideas. He thought England could use wireless communications in her important shipping industry. He set up a transmitting station on the Isle of Wight in 1897 and in 1898 the first “Marconigram” was sent. At this time, the shipping industry began to show an interest in wireless communications and Queen Victoria invited him to set up radio communications between the Isle of Wight and her royal ship. In March 1899 he transmitted the first signal across the English Channel from France to England.

- According to the passage, Guglielmo Marconi was mainly involved in _____.**

A. the inventing of the radio
 B. sending “Marconigrams”
 C. the use of radio communications
 D. setting up transmitting stations
- The efforts Marconi made while he was in England were _____.**

A. hardly remembered
 B. not interesting
 C. quietly received
 D. quite successful
- According to this paragraph, “Marconigram” was probably a _____.**

A. diagram(图解)
 B. program
 C. telegram
 D. kilogram
- Marconi's invention was first adopted for us in _____.**



- _____ .
- A. the British royal army
 - B. the shipping industry
 - C. the French army
 - D. the telecommunications department

5. **How much time had spent before he succeeded in his work in England ?**

- A. Three years .
- B. Four years .
- C. Five years .
- D. Ten years .



Key: 1 - 5 CDCBA

Passage 12

Many American presidents in the 19th century were born in poor families . They spent their childhood in little wooden rooms . They got little education . Washington and Lincoln, for example, seldom went to school and they taught themselves . Lincoln once did jobs of a worker, shop - keeper and postmaster in his early years .

A large number of American presidents had experiences in the army . The two best known were Ulysses Grant and Dwight D. Eisenhower . Grant was a general in the American Civil War and Eisenhower was a hero in the Second War . It happened that they graduated from the same school - west Point Military Academy (西点军校) . One may be surprised to learn that both of them did not do well in the school . Eisenhower, for example, was once fined (punished to pay money) because he broke the rules of the school .



The job of the U.S. presidents are tiring. He must keep an eye on anything important that happens both at home and abroad. Every day a lot of work waits for him to do and he has to make many important decisions.

When Franklin Roosevelt was a child, he was once brought to visit President Taft, the old president said to him, "When you grow up, you should not be president. It's a tiring job."

1. **How many American presidents are spoken of in this passage?**

A. Four B. Five C. Six D. Seven

2. **Who regarded the job of the U.S. president as the tiring one?**

A. Grant B. Taft C. Eisenhower D. Roosevelt

3. **In this passage "keep an eye on" means _____.**

A. take care of B. see

C. pay much attention to D. Roosevelt

4. **The second paragraph mainly tells us _____.**

A. that Eisenhower became famous in the 2nd world war

B. how Grant became a general

C. that Grant and Eisenhower were both schoolmates

D. that many of the U.S. presidents had served in the army



Key: 1 - 4 CBAD



Passage 13

When Charles Stratton was five, he stopped growing . His mother took him to see the famous showman, P . T . Barnum . Mr Barnum thought a small person would be the perfect addition to his show . He hired Charles parents along with him, and they traveled the world together .

He gave the two - foot - tall Charles a new name, General Tom Thumb . He taught Tom how to sing, dance, act and tell jokes . When he felt Tom was ready to perform on stage, he made up ads . To stir up (激起) great interest, he said that Tom was eleven years old and had come from England .

During the show, Tom fought battles pretendedly with tall people . He also danced upon a wooden plate held by a person who was eight feet tall .

Tom s act was very popular and brought in a lot of money . By the time Tom was an adult, he had grown very rich . He had become a millionaire at the age of twenty - five .

Fortunately for Tom, Mr . Barnum added more little people to his show, and Tom became lucky in love as well . One of the little people was Lavinia Warren, a school teacher . Tom was able to win her love, and they married .

The ceremony (庆典) and reception were the talk of the town . They were attended by many rich and famous people and by about two thousand guests . Crowds filled the streets



of New York to have a look at their tiny wedding carriage . The couple even met with President Abraham Lincoln during their honeymoon, just before going to live in Tom s house in Connecticut .

Their wedding, which took place during the Civil War, provided a welcome escape from the sad problems of war . Not willing to let this bit of sunshine fade (浅淡), communities throughout the country sponsored (主持) “ Tom Thumb ” weddings . In these weddings, small boys and girls, all dressed up, went through marriage ceremony for fun .

1. **“ Talk of the town ” in the passage means that _____ .**
 - A. it was said in the newspaper
 - B. people spread mean rumors (谣言) about it
 - C. it was the most popular thing happening
 - D. it was discussed in a city meeting
2. **What does the author think about Tom Thumb s wedding ?**
 - A. People gave it too much of their attention .
 - B. It helped people cheer up in a dark time .
 - C. It was funny and ridiculous (荒谬可笑) .
 - D. Tom and Lavinia were a little stupid .
3. **Which of the following is the best clue (提示) to the fact that Tom was smart ?**
 - A. He became a millionaire at twenty - five .
 - B. e learned how to sing, dance, and act at a very young age .
 - C. e met with President Lincoln during his honey-



moon .

D. He married a school teacher .

4. **Tom would dance on a wooden plate held by a person who was eight feet tall because _____ .**

A. the wooden plate would make it sound as if Tom were tap dancing

B. it made Tom feel taller

C. the eight - foot - tall man was the only tall person Tom trusted

D. the difference between them would make Tom look even smaller

5. **What is the main idea of the last paragraph ?**

A. Weddings always make people feel full of sunshine .

B. People are always disappointed during war time .

C. Entertainment can serve an important purpose .

D. People should be married when they are small children .



Key: 1 - 5 CBBDC

Passage 14

Abraham Lincoln ()

When Abraham Lincoln took office in March of 1861, James Buchanan said to him, " If you are as happy on entering the White House as I m leaving it, you are the happiest man in this country ."Difficult times lay ahead for Lincoln, and both men knew it .Seven Southern States had already left the Union, four more states would soon follow them .



The start of the Civil War was only weeks away . Many people doubted (怀疑) Lincoln's ability to pull the Union together . He was just a country lawyer . He had only a few years of schooling, and he had served one term in Congress (国会) . His only real fame came from a series of debates (辩论) over slavery . Lincoln's firm stand against slavery helped him win the Republican nomination (提名) for president .

Lincoln did keep the Union together by the only way possible—winning the war . He slowly built the North's army into a powerful fighting force . By such acts as freeing the slaves, Lincoln won wide support .

In 1865, he began his second term . He hoped to bring the South back into the Union without bitterness on either side . Six weeks later, he was murdered, his great task still unfinished .

1. **From the passage we know that James Buchanan was probably _____ .**
 - A. Lincoln's political enemy
 - B. one of Lincoln's neighbors
 - C. the 15th American President
 - D. a minister of the White House
2. **The situation was very difficult when Lincoln took office mainly because _____ .**
 - A. it was quite a new job for him
 - B. Southern States rebelled
 - C. a lot of people didn't follow his orders
 - D. the Civil War had broken out
3. **Many people doubted Lincoln's ability for the reason**



that they thought _____ .

- A. he hadn't traveled a lot
- B. he hardly had any schooling or experience in politics
- C. he was newly elected President of the United States
- D. he shouldn't free the slaves

4. **Lincoln's firm stand against slavery _____ .**

- A. made it possible for him to be elected president
- B. made the Southern slave owners give up their own stand
- C. provided him with a chance to win the war
- D. helped build up an army of his own

5. **According to the passage, which of the following statements is true ?**

- A. Lincoln was murdered soon after he took office .
- B. Lincoln was short of experience in the management of the country .
- C. Lincoln had been elected U . S . president twice .
- D. Lincoln couldn't set the slaves free because Southern states slave owners strongly opposed it .

6. **Lincoln's main achievement at his president post was that _____ .**

- A. he worked for the people heart and soul
- B. he was firmly against slavery
- C. he reunited the nation and did away with slavery
- D. he was a warm - hearted and honest man



Key: 1 - 6 CBBACC



Passage 15

Abraham Lincoln ()

It has been said that Lincoln was always ready to join in a laugh at himself . There is one particular story that he always told with great delight .

In his early days as a lawyer, Lincoln went from town to town to hear and judge legal cases . During one of these many trips, he was sitting in a train when a strange man came up to him . The stranger looked at the tall clumsy lawyer and said that he had something he believed belonged to Lincoln . Lincoln was a bit puzzled . He has never seen the man before . He didn't see how a total stranger could have something of his . Lincoln asked him how this could be . The stranger pulled out a pen knife and began to explain . Many years before, he had been given the pocket knife . He had been told to keep it until he was able to find a man uglier (丑) than himself .

Lincoln's eyes always sparkled when he reached this part of the story . The story always brought smiles to the faces of those who heard it . The tale itself was funny . But even more delightful was the fact that a man as Lincoln could still laugh at himself .

1. **his passage is about** _____ .

- A. a stranger and his knife
- B. Lincoln's favorite story
- C. meeting strangers on a train
- D. Lincoln's favorite pen knife



2. **Lincoln was given the pocket knife for _____ .**
- A. his appearance B. a good laugh
C. being a lawyer D. being good - humored
3. **From the story we know that the stranger in the train _____ .**
- A. liked to make friends B. liked to tell jokes
C. collected pen knives D. was not handsome
4. **What do you think happened to the pen knife at last ?**
- A. Lincoln accepted and kept it .
B. Lincoln refused it and the stranger kept it .
C. Lincoln accepted it but immediately threw it away .
D. Lincoln refused it and the stranger threw it away .
5. **The main point of the story is that _____ .**
- A. Lincoln was a great and proud man
B. Lincoln, even though great, was not proud
C. Lincoln was short of self - respect
D. Lincoln had a good sense of humor



Key: 1 - 5 BADAD

Passage 16

Adolf Hitler

The prejudice(偏见) against the Jews became with Hitler a terrible disease which led to the killing of millions of innocent(无辜) Jewish men, women and children . Quite a few other Germans suffered for it, too . But they were mostly unimportant persons . What important to this story is that, after Hitler became the German ruler and had the power of life and death over millions of people, he allowed



this disease hatred of the Jews to get the upper hand in him (占上风) . It drove him to wipe out half of the Jews of Europe .

In the spring of 1913, when he was 24 years old, Hitler left Vienna(维也纳) for Munich(慕尼黑) in Germany . In his book My Struggle he gives several reasons for this move, but not the most important one . He says he could not stand all the mixture of races (人种) in Vienna, especially the presence of “ Jews—and more Jews .” He says his heart had always been in Germany .

But the main reason he left Austria was to escape military service . For three years—since his twenty - first birthday—he had escaped it . Not, it appears, because he was a coward (胆小鬼), but simply because he hated serving in the army with Jews . When Hitler arrived in Munich he was still penniless . To everyone except himself he must have seemed a total failure . He had no friends, no family, no home, no job, no hope .

The coming of World War I in 1914 offered Hitler an escape from all the failures and hopelessness of his personal life .

1. **Hitler had already got a hatred for the Jews** _____ .

- A. when he was in Vienna
- B. after 1913
- C. when he came into power
- D. after World War I

2. **Hitler was most likely born** _____ .



- A. in Germany B. in Austria
C. in Vienna D. in Munich
3. **According to the passage Hitler loved _____ .**
A. Austria best
B. Germany best
C. Germany as well as Austria
D. his native place best
4. **The writer calls Hitler's hatred for the Jews a "terrible disease", because _____ .**
A. he killed millions of important Jewish people
B. he got rid of half of the Jews of Europe
C. he made a great many Germans suffer a great deal
D. he suffered from a kind of mental disease
5. **According to the passage the most important reason for Hitler to leave Vienna was that _____ .**
A. there were too many Jews there
B. he hated to be in the army with Jews
C. he was afraid to become an armyman
D. he wanted to find a way out and make money



Key: 1 - 5 ABBBB

Passage 17

Agnes Miller

Agnes Miller was one of the earliest leaders of the women's liberation movement in the United States. She was born on a farm in Missouri in 1892. Strangely enough she had a very happy life as a child. She was the only daughter



and the youngest child of five . Her parents and her brothers always treated her as their favourite .

In 1896 the family moved to Chicago . In 1898 they moved back to St . Louis where Agnes spent the rest of her childhood . She enjoyed her years in school and was an outstanding student of mathematics . She also was quite skillful as a painter .

It was in 1900 that Agnes went off to college . Here she first became aware that women were not treated as equals . She didn't like being treated unequally but she tried not to notice it . After graduating from college she tried to get a job in her major field—physics . She soon found it was almost impossible for a woman .

Agnes spent a full year looking for a job . Finally she gave up in anger . She began writing letters of protest to various newspapers . An editor in New York liked her ideas very much . He especially liked her style . He asked her to do a series of stories on the difficulties women had in finding a job .

She traveled to several large cities to write stories about them . Her articles began to appear in more and more newspapers . She decided to write a book in support of women's liberation . The book became a bestseller . She also began to write detective stories and published several books of poetry . But it was her work on equal rights for women that provided most of her income . Although she never saw full equal rights for women she



never gave up her fight . And she showed many other women the way to continue the fight .

- 1. It can be inferred from the passage that Agnes continued her letters of protest because _____ .**
 - A. she couldn't do any other job except writing letters for newspaper
 - B. she enjoyed writing
 - C. she was born in a rich family
 - D. she wanted to get equal rights for women
- 2. What did Agnes mainly study when she was in the college ?**
 - A. Mathematics .
 - B. Physics .
 - C. Painting .
 - D. Writing and editing .
- 3. When was Agnes involved herself in fighting for women's equal rights ?**
 - A. When she studied in a high school .
 - B. When she became a college student .
 - C. After she met the New York college .
 - D. After she graduated from college .
- 4. How did Agnes earn most of her money ?**
 - A. Writing detective stories .
 - B. Painting pictures .
 - C. Writing poetry .
 - D. Writing for women's liberation .
- 5. Which of the following statements is not true according to the information in the passage ?**



- A. At college, Agnes took an active part in women's liberation movement.
- B. He was one of the pioneers of American women's liberation movement.
- C. She enjoyed art besides writing.
- D. Agnes' father was a farmer.



Key: 1 - 5 DBDDA

Passage 18

Alain Delon

Alain Delon (阿兰·德龙) and Jean Paul Belmondo (贝尔蒙多) are two famous film stars. Abroad, Alain Delon is more popular than Jean Paul Belmondo, while at home, Belmondo captures a wide audience (观众). They both won the award of French Film Emperor in turn, but few people know that the two men have not been on friendly terms for more than ten years.

It could go back to 1969. They used to film together. At first, their names were listed as co-stars in the advertisement (广告) or at the beginning of the movie. Then Alain Delon privately (私自) added "producer (制片人) Alain Delon" to them. He really was a producer. Thus his name appeared twice in the film, first as the star and then as the producer. Belmondo was furious (狂怒的). He demanded the advertisement to be changed. And he also refused to attend the premiere (首映式). On the other hand, Alain Delon still



showed his friendship towards Belmondo when talking to reports .

The film became a great success while the relationship between the two big stars below freezing point . In June 16, 1972, the court (法庭) decided in Jean Paul Belmondo s favour .

It was not until 1983 that the relationship between the two to which the journalist had paid so much attention changed . The obvious sign was that they attended each other s premieres .

1. **t home Jean Paul Belmondo has _____ fans _____ Alain Delon does .**

- A. less; than B. as many; as
C. the same number of; as D. more; than

2. **o be exact, Alain Delon and Jean Paul Belmondo dislike each other for _____ years .**

- A. ten B. fourteen C. eleven D. over ten

3. **_____ first started the fight by adding " producer so - and - so(某人) "to the cast (演员表) ?**

A. The boss of the movie studio(厂)

B. The broker(经纪人) of Belmondo

C. Alain Delon

D. Belmondo

4. **earrange the following jumbled (顺序打乱的) sentences and then you will have the central idea of the story .**



- a . The two film stars again become reconciled(和好)
- b . Alain Delon and Belmondo are both famous film stars .
- c . The film they both starred in was a great success but their connection only became worse .
- d . In a film for which they worked together Alain Delon destroyed the bilateral(双边) agreement and this displeased Belmondo .

A. b, d, c, a B. c, d, b, a C. c, d, a, b D. a, c, b, a

5. The title of the passage might be _____ .

- A. Film Star Alain Delon
- B. Film Star Belmondo
- C. Fight Between Alain Delon and Belmondo
- D. Belmondo Won the Suit Against Alain Delon



Key: 1 - 5 DBCAC

Passage 19

Alexander Bell

Alexander Bell traveled to Washington D. C . to visit Joseph Henry, one of the great scientists of the day .

Joseph Henry had never met the tall, thin, dark - haired young man who walked with a quick step into his office that March day in 1875 . But he had heard of the Bell family and their successful teaching methods with the deaf(聋的) . He was soon impressed by the carefulness of his young visitor who explained his theory of sending voices by electricity .



When Bell had finished his explanation, Henry said, “ You have the idea for a great invention .” Henry said, “ Work at it .”

“ But, sir, there are mechanical (机械的) difficulties to overcome that would require a knowledge of electricity and I don't have it .”

“ GET IT !” was the great scientist's advice . “ Without these two words of encouragement, ” Bell said later, “ I should never have invented the telephone .”

1. **Alexander Bell traveled to Washington D. C. _____ .**

- A. to see the deaf Joseph Henry
- B. to look for a job in Joseph Henry's office
- C. to ask for Joseph Henry's advice
- D. to send voices by electricity

2. **What did Joseph Henry think of Bell's idea ?**

- A. He sang high praise for it .
- B. He paid no attention to what Bell had explained .
- C. He didn't believe the young visitor .
- D. He thought it impossible to turn it into reality .

3. **The word “ it ” in the sentence “ GET IT ! ” refers to _____ .**

- A. a great invention
- B. electricity
- C. a knowledge of electricity
- D. the idea of a great invention

4. **According to the passage, who was the inventor of the**



telephone?

- A. Henry and Bell . B. Alexander Bell .
C. Joseph Henry . D. The Bell family .

5. **ts very clear that Joseph Henry was _____ .**

- A. a chemist
B. a physicist
C. an expert in electricity
D. an educationalist



Key: 1 - 5 CACBC

Passage 20

Alexander Fleming

Penicillin was discovered by a British scientist Alexander Fleming, who was born in Scotland on August 6, 1881 . After graduating from a medical university, he worked in a laboratory and from then on his research began . During World War I, he became interested in the problems of disinfection(消毒) and the use of medicine on the wounds . After the war, he continued his search for the substances(物质) that would cure people without bringing harm to human tissues(组织) . In the autumn of 1928, he found through his experiments that penicillin would kill the dangerous germs(细菌) at once without doing any harm to man .

Fleming wrote a paper in which he described penicillin in details (详细地) . The paper was published in 1929. Because of the lack(缺少) of enough means, he could not get enough quantity of penicillin to be used for man . It



was only 12 years later that two other scientists succeeded in getting enough penicillin for the doctors to use in hospitals .

In his life time, Alexander Fleming received a lot of awards (奖) for his achievements . For his discovery of penicillin, he won the Nobel Prize in 1945.

1. **Fleming began his search for such a substance as penicillin _____ .**

- A. while studying at college
- B. as soon as he graduated from college
- C. during the First World War
- D. when World War I ended

2. **Penicillin _____ .**

- A. can cure any patient
- B. can kill the dangerous germs without doing any harm to man
- C. is only used on wounds
- D. was widely used in the 1920s

3. **Penicillin was first used in hospitals _____ .**

- A. in 1928
- B. in 1929
- C. in 1940
- D. in 1941

4. **Fleming became world famous for _____ .**

- A. his experiments in the laboratory
- B. a lot of awards he had received
- C. his discovery of penicillin
- D. the paper in which he described penicillin in details

5. **The best title for this passage is _____ .**

- A. Discovery of Penicillin
- B. When Penicillin Was Discovered



C. The Use of Penicillin

D. Who First Discovered Penicillin



Key: 1 - 5 CBDCA

Passage 21

Anna Jarvis

An American woman Anna Jarvis was the first person to decide that mothers should have a holiday in their honor each year. Miss Jarvis started her campaign in 1906 in her home city Philadelphia. She wrote thousands of letters to congressmen (国会议员), city officials, teachers and newspaper publishers, proposing an official holiday for mothers. She traveled all over America, trying to get support for the idea. Her battle went on for years.

In 1914 the Congress declared the second Sunday in May each year as Mother's Day. Anna Jarvis wanted Mother's Day to be a simple event. She thought children could honor their mothers by spending some time with them as an act of love and respect. However, the holiday turned out to be a major event for department stores, flower shops and greeting-card industry, which Miss Jarvis didn't like.

Americans spend millions of dollars on gifts for their mothers on this day. Younger children often try to prepare and serve breakfast for their mothers. Fathers may offer to take care of children so that mothers can enjoy themselves. The holiday becomes an important time for family gatherings.

1. **iss Jarvis** _____ .



- A. ept writing letters to persuade people to love and respect their mothers
- B. ept writing letters and making speeches for people to support her idea
- C. eclared the second Sunday in May as Mother s Day
- D. id all she could do to persuade people to accept the second Sunday in May as Mother s Day
2. **Jess Jarvis proposed Mother s Day in order that people could show their love and respect to their mothers** _____ .
- A. by spending some time with them
- B. by offering them precious (珍贵的) gifts
- C. by eating in restaurants together
- D. by taking care of children for them
3. **In Mother s Day, department stores, flower shops and greeting - card shops** _____ .
- A. are closed . have few customers
- C. are full of people D. only have women customers
4. **Jess Jarvis didnt like** _____ .
- A. department stores
- B. flower shop
- C. greeting - card industry
- D. the way people spend Mother s Day
5. **In Mother s Day** _____ .
- A. all women, young and old, receive gifts
- B. families gather together
- C. all people stay at home



D. no one goes to work

6. **Major "is supposed to mean" _____ "in this passage .**

A. more important B. usual

C. common D. ordinary



Key: 1 - 6 BACDBA

Passage 22

Anna Mary Robertson

Few people would even think of beginning a career(事业) at the age of 76, but one American most famous artist did just that. Anna Mary Robertson, better known as "Grandma Moses", turned to painting because she could no longer take an active part in the funning of her farm. As she searched for something to do, she discovered painting—an activity she had loved as a child.

Grandma Moses painted in primitive (原始的) style (风格), and her works are simple and basic (基础的)—almost childlike in their composition. She first painted only for her own pleasure, and then began to sell her works for small sums(钱数).

In 1939, an art collector named Louis Caldor chanced to see several of Grandma Moses works hanging in a store. He liked them, bought them at once, and set out to look for more. Caldor held a show to introduce the works of Grandma Moses to the art world.

Grandma Moses passed away on December 13, 1961, at the age of 101, who had enjoyed a second career that lasted



a quarter of a century .

1. **efore becoming an artist, Grandma Moses _____ .**

- A. wrote several good books
- B. managed a farm
- C. was a housewife
- D. worked as a nurse

2. **hose the right order of the events given in the passage .**

a .Grandma Moses became a well - known artist .

b .Grandma Moses happened to meet Caldor .

c .Grandma Moses left the farm .

d . randma Moses started to paint for her own pleasure .

e .Grandma's works were introduced to the art world .

f .Grandma Moses sold some of her paintings .

- A. a, c, f, d, b, e
- B. c, d, f, b, e, a
- C. b, c, d, e, a, f
- D. d, e, b, a, f, c

3. **ow long did Grandma Moses art career last ?**

- A. 101 years .
- B. 76 years .
- C. 25 years .
- D. 22 years .

4. **ven if no one had bought her paintings, Grandma Moses probably would have _____ .**

- A. continued to paint anyway
- B. gone back to farming
- C. given up painting
- D. spent the rest of her life in peace

5. **his story is mainly about _____ .**

- A. pictures in primitive style



- B. a successful art collector
C. a remarkable American artist
D. the secret of living longer



Key: 1 - 5 BBCAC

Passage 23

Antonio Gaudi

A million visitors go to Barcelona every year . They want to see Antonio Gaudi s church . This unusual church has a strange history . Gaudi was born in Spain in 1852 .He was very poor but he wanted to be an architect(建筑师) . He had to work and study at the same time . He often missed classes because he had to work—but one day he designed a very unusual show - case(玻璃陈列柜) for an exhibition in Paris . People began to give him work . He designed houses, offices and gardens . They were all very unusual . He was soon rich and famous . Then a rich bookseller said, “ Will you build a church for the poor people of Barcelona ?I will pay . I will build schools and workshops, too . They will help the people .” I will do it, ” said Gaudi . He worked for forty years, but he could not finish the church . It was too big . He needed £ 10, 000, 000. He gave all his money to the church . He was poor again when he died in 1926, and only the front of the church was finished . But architects, engineers and visitors from all over the world come to see it . It is very strange, very modern and revolutionary .

1. **audi was soon rich and famous because** _____ .

A. he was an architect and lived in Spain



- B. he had no money when he was a young man
C. his designs were different from others
D. his work was to design houses, offices and gardens
2. **o build the church, Gaudi needed** _____ .
A. ten thousand pounds
B. a hundred thousand pounds
C. one million pounds
D. ten million pounds
3. **audi never finished the church because** _____ .
A. it was too big and cost too much
B. the bookseller died later
C. he had no time to design the rest of it
D. he had to design many schools and workshops
4. **ow old was Gaudi when he died** ?
A. 26 B. 40 C. 52 D. 74
5. **he best title of this article is** _____ .
A. Gaudi—a Rich and Famous Architect
B. An Architect with Some Success
C. Antonio Gaudi and His Church
D. How to Design a Big Church



Key: 1 - 5 CDADC

Passage 24

Aristotle

Aristotle wrote many books, so we know a great deal about his work . He was the first person to make really careful records of the behavior(习惯) of animals and of plants .



He would never give an opinion without collecting all the facts he could; he would never “jump to conclusions” but always wanted to find reliable evidence (可靠的证据) before making up his mind. Some of his ideas later proved to be wrong; for example, he believed that the earth must lie in the middle of the universe, with the sun and the stars revolving (旋转) around it. All that he could observe in the sky led him to this opinion, for he lived in the days before there were telescopes. Now we know, of course, that the earth is one of the planets revolving round the sun.

1. **he reason why we know a great deal about Aristotle's work is that _____ .**

- A. he was a Greek scientist who declared that the world must be a globe
- B. he wrote many books that are still kept well today
- C. some of his theory was proved to be wrong
- D. we have learned the Greek history

2. **Aristotle made really careful records of the behavior of animals and plants so as to _____ .**

- A. gather the facts seriously in his research work
- B. keep more animals and plants
- C. show his real love for animals and plants
- D. be the first one who would know all animals and plants

3. **“Jump to conclusion” means _____ .**

- A. to tell new information
- B. to draw a conclusion
- C. to divide a conclusion
- D. to discover the balance of nature



4. **one of his ideas were limited and even wrong because** _____ .
- A. there were too many facts
 - B. there were no reliable facts
 - C. the universe has changed a lot
 - D. there were no telescopes in the days when he lived
5. **Choose the right statement according to the passage .**
- A. He would give an opinion without collecting all the facts he could .
 - B. Only after he had collected all the facts he could, he would give an opinion .
 - C. All his conclusions were not based on facts .
 - D. His ideas were formed by reliable evidence .



Key: 1 - 5 BABDB

Passage 25

Arthur Eddington

Sir Arthur Eddington, a British astronomer (天文学家), was once asked: "Is it true, Professor Eddington, that you are one of the three people in the world who understand Einstein's Theory of Relativity?"

The astronomer appeared reluctant (勉强) to answer .

"Forgive me" said his questioner, "I should have realized a man of your modesty would find such a question embarrassing (令人难为的) ."

"Not at all," said Eddington, "I was just trying to think who the third could be ."

1. **Why did Eddington seem reluctant to answer the ques-**



tion ?

- A. It was a stupid question .
- B. He was of great modesty .
- C. He really knew little about the theory .
- D. There was no need for him to answer it .

2. **Which of the following is similar(类似) in meaning to the underlined words ?**

- A. I m sorry
- B. Beg pardon
- C. Believe me
- D. It doesn t matter

3. **When Eddington said “ I was just trying to think who the third could be .”, _____ .**

- A. he was really thinking of the name of the third
- B. he didnt want to make the questioner feel regretful
- C. he suggested that he himself was one of three
- D. both A and C

4. **In the end, Eddington _____ that he knew well about the Theory of Relativity .**

- A. didnt tell his questioner
- B. told the questioner
- C. hesitated to say
- D. modestly admitted(承认)

5. **What do you think of Sir Arthur Eddington according to the passage ? He was a _____ man .**

- A. modest but impolite
- B. famous but self - important
- C. modest and humorous(幽默的)
- D. famous and learned



Key: 1 - 5 BACDC

Passage 26

Beethoven

One moonlight evening Beethoven(贝多芬) was walking in a street when he suddenly stopped outside a little house. "What is that? It is from my Sonata in F (F 大调奏鸣曲). How well it is played!"

Following a sudden break came the voice of sobbing. "I can't play any more. This piece of music is so difficult to play. How I wish I could hear Beethoven himself play it!"

"Ah, my sister, but we are so poor." said a young man. "And the ticket to the concert is too expensive."

"Don't be sad, brother," said the girl. "I just said that for fun."

Hearing this, Beethoven knocked at the door, and it opened. In the dim(昏暗) light of a candle a young girl was sitting before a piano and a young man was making shoes by a table.

"Pardon me," said Beethoven, "but I heard music. You wish to hear..." He paused. To his surprise, he found the girl was blind. "Excuse me. Then you play by ear? But where did you hear the music?"

"I used to hear a woman practising pieces in the opposite house. Her windows were open and I walked outside to listen to her."

Beethoven said no more. He sat down before the piano. The moon shone brightly in through the window. He looked



up thoughtfully to the sky and starts . He said to himself, “ I will improvise(即兴演奏) a Sonata to the Moonlight !”Then his hands dropped on the keys and began to play .

Listening silently, the young man laid away his work . The girl, with her head bent slightly forward, and her hands pressed tightly over her breast, sat silently near the piano, lost in thought . . .

The brother and sister were fully attracted by the music . They both lost themselves in it .

Beethoven rushed to the place where he was staying and spent a whole night writing down the piece of music he had played at the blind girl s house . That was the origin(由来) of the Moonlight Sonata .

1. **What was the girl playing one evening ?**

- A. She was playing the violin .
- B. She was playing the Moonlight Sonata .
- C. She was playing a piece composed by herself .
- D. She was playing a piece composed by Beethoven .

2. **From the story we know that the girl _____ .**

- A. was a musician
- B. liked singing
- C. loved music
- D. could not see or hear

3. **How did the girl learn to play ?**

- A. She learned to play from Beethoven .
- B. She learned to play by listening to a neighbor play .
- C. She was taught to play by a woman teacher .
- D. She learned to play from her brother .

4. **Beethoven composed the Moonlight Sonata _____ .**

- A. on a clear night with the moonlight shining brightly



- B. when he was walking in a street
- C. on a dark evening without moonlight
- D. before he met the blind young girl

5. **Bethoven played the Moonlight Sonata** _____ .

- A. to the young man B. to the moon
- C. to the blind young girl D. at a concert



Key: 1 - 5 DCBAC

Passage 27

Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin would seem right at home among us if he were alive today . In fact, he did a lot of shape our way of life .

Franklin had a practical mind . When he saw a problem, he tried to do something about it . The houses of Philadelphia were built of wood and easily caught fire . Neighbors tried to help each other, but they could do little to save a burning house . So Franklin organized a fire - fighting company . Philadelphia s fire loss became so low that the first fire - insurance (保险) company in the United States was soon set up there . Benjamin Franklin was one of its directors . He also persuaded the city to pave (铺路) and light its streets . Again, the fact that people had trouble keeping their houses warm in winter set Franklin s active mind to work . He decided that the big fireplaces were to blame . Because they were so deep into the wall, they did not let enough heat reach the middle of the room . So he drew some plans and hired an ironworker to make the round Franklin



stove . It stood in the middle of a room and gave off heat in every direction .

1. **Franklin seems quite known to us because _____ .**
 - A. he died only a few years ago
 - B. we know all about him
 - C. he did a lot to benefit every family life in many different ways
 - D. he had so many beautiful ideas and was so active in thinking
2. **The first fire - insurance company in the U . S . was set up in _____ .**
 - A. New York
 - B. Philadelphia
 - C. Washington
 - D. Chicago
3. **People had trouble in keeping their houses warm in winter because _____ .**
 - A. they didn't have any fireplaces at the time
 - B. the fireplace was not well designed
 - C. the fireplace was too small to heat the room
 - D. the fireplace wouldn't work
4. **Franklin had a practical mind "means _____ .**
 - A. he liked to practise his skill
 - B. he was active in thinking and doing things
 - C. he never stopped doing things
 - D. he always faced the truth
5. **The Franklin stove was made of _____ .**
 - A. stone
 - B. iron
 - C. bricks
 - D. wood



Key: 1 - 5CBBBB



Passage 28

Ben Johnson

Ben Johnson is one of the few men ever to be buried standing up .

As the story goes , King Charles once made him a promise . The king told the great writer he would be buried in England s famous Westminster Abbey (大教堂) . But that wasn t all . Johnson could choose any place he liked for his grave (坟墓) .

Johnson died in 1637. Then it was found that the spot he had picked was already filled . The ground space left in it was just eighteen inches square . But Charles kept his word . He had Johnson s coffin (棺材) placed on its end in the small space . That way it would just fit it .

1. **hich happened first ?**

- A. Johnson picked a place in the Abbey .
- B. Johnson died .
- C. Johnson received Charles s promise .
- D. Johnson told the king of his choice .

2. **Charles found out that the place was filled after**

_____ .

- A. Johnson s death
- B. Johnson s burial
- C. the reading of Johnson s will
- D. 1638

3. **Johnson s coffin was placed upright so that it would**

_____ .



- A. face the east B. look bigger
C. take less room D. reach the floor
4. **he story shows that Charles tried to** _____ .
A. rule Britain well B. keep his promise
C. learn about art D. write poems and stories
5. **he writer doesn't tell** _____ .
A. what work Johnson did
B. where the story happened
C. when Johnson died
D. how Johnson's grave was marked



Key: 1 - 5 CACBD

Passage 29

Beveagh

Guinness Book of World Records (吉尼斯世界记录大全) is a world - famous collection of world records in human life, including all specific(特种的) skills .

How the books came out is an interesting story . On Nov . 10, 1951, an Englishman, Sir Beveagh, was having a discussion with his friends . They couldn't name all birds in Europe . And they failed to find the answer in any books . He knew that there must be many problems in the world . Why not publish a useful book to provide the answers to all these problems ?

In 1954, Beveagh decided to work for it . He asked for help from two friends who owned an information supply centre in London . They put together the first edition of Guinness Book of World Records in August, 1955 .The book



had only 197 pages, but it was a great success. It was well received by readers and immediately won the No. 1 best-seller in Britain.

The book of records has been renewed each year, and has been bought and enjoyed in 141 countries around the world. The 262 editions and 35 languages it has used may be a record itself.

1. **Guinness Book of World Record is a book which collects _____ .**

- A. records of difficult problems in the world
- B. the latest famous records in the world
- C. all records of skills
- D. almost all records in our life

2. **In this passage "best-seller" means _____ .**

- A. someone who sells books in large numbers
- B. someone who sells the best books
- C. a book that sells in small numbers
- D. a book that sells in large numbers

3. **How long did it take Beveage to publish the first edition of Guinness Book of World Records ?**

- A. More than two years
- B. Nearly two years
- C. Five years
- D. Not mentioned

4. **Guinness Book of World Records _____ .**

- A. interests a lot of people the world over
- B. interests famous people in the world
- C. is published in a dozen languages every year all over the world
- D. is enjoyed especially by the British people



5. **he passage mainly tells us** _____ .

- A. how Guinness Book of World Records came into being
 B. how to publish Guinness Book of World Records
 C. how Sir Beveagh published his book
 D. why Guinness Book of World Records was well received



Key: 1 - 5 DDBAA

Passage 30

Bill Clinton

Bill Clinton took office on January 29th, 1993 and became the 42nd U.S. president. He is the first U.S. president who was born after World War II. He is also one of the youngest of all U.S. presidents.

Clinton was born in a poor family in 1946. Three months before he was born, his father, William Blats, died. When he was small, his mother remarried Norger Clinton, so the boy's family name was changed.

In the summer of 1963, Clinton won a drama contest (戏剧比赛), so he was given a chance to visit the city of Washington. During his visit he met President Kennedy in the White House. From that time on, he made up his mind to become a president.

1. **ill Clinton is** _____ **U S president** .

- A. the first B. the oldest
 C. the 42nd D. the best

2. **linton's father died** _____ .



- A. before World War
B. before Clinton was born
C. after 1946
D. when Clinton was small
3. **he boys family name was changed because** _____ .
A. his mother remarried Norger Clinton
B. he became a president
C. his family was poor
D. he was a small boy
4. **linton came to the city of Washington** _____ 1963.
A. to change his name B. for a visit
C. to see his mother D. to take office
5. **his passage is about** _____ .
A. William Blats B. Norger Clinton
C. Bill Clinton D. Kennedy



Key: 1 - 5 CBABC

Passage 31

Charles Chaplin

Exactly one hundred years ago, Charles Chaplin was born into the world . When a poor boy, he was often seen waiting outside the London theatres, hoping to get work in show business .

His dream came true in the end . Chaplin became world - famous and almost a king in the world of the film .

People everywhere have laughed at Chaplin s films until tears ran down their faces . From his very first appearance they know what to expect from the little man with black



moustache, wide open eyes, round black hat and shoes too large for his feet. He will fight men who are twice his size and fall in love with women who hardly notice him.

The poor man that Chaplin played in films makes all kinds of stupid mistakes. He's always in trouble, but he never gives up. He always dreams of greatness.

Even people who don't understand English can enjoy Chaplin's films because they are almost silent. It isn't what he says that makes us laugh. His comedy(喜剧) doesn't depend on words. It depends on little actions which mean the same thing to people the world over.

In his book Chaplin tells us how to succeed in life. He says, "You have to believe in yourself. That's the secret."

1. **Young Chaplin was often seen wandering outside the back entrances of London theatres mainly because _____.**

- A. he could not pay for the tickets to the theatres
- B. he was too shy to meet the manager of the theatres
- C. he wanted very much to find work there
- D. Both A and C

2. **Which of the following statements is true?**

- A. People won't stop laughing until tears run down Chaplin's face.
- B. People enjoy seeing tears run down others' faces when seeing Chaplin's films.
- C. People won't stop laughing until tears run down their faces.
- D. People can't help laughing when tears run down their faces.



3. **ilm - goers will easily know what to expect from Chaplin _____ .**
- A. hen they sit comfortably in the cinema and enjoy his films
 - B. at the first sight of the famous film star
 - C. nly after they see Chaplin fight men twice his size and fall in love with women quickly
 - D. when they see Chaplin make mistakes stupidly
4. **_____ make people laugh .**
- A. It isn't his words but his actions that
 - B. Neither his words nor actions
 - C. Either his words or his actions
 - D. Not only his words but also his actions
5. **he only secret of Charles Chaplin's huge success is that _____ .**
- A. e can make all people, men and women, old and young, laugh
 - B. he has full of trust in himself
 - C. he is always active and hard - working all his life
 - D. though he is always in trouble, he never loses heart



Key: 1 - 5 DCBAB

Passage 32

Alfred Nobel

After inventing dynamite(炸药), Swedish - born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man . However, he foresaw its powers too late . Nobel did not like to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before



his death, he created a fund(基金) to be used for awarding (颁发) prizes to people who had made worth - while contributions to mankind . Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace . Economics (经济学) was added in 1968, just sixty - seven years after the first awards ceremony .

Nobel s original legacy (遗产) of nine million dollars was invested(投资) and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary(不同) from \$ 30,000 to \$ 125, 000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel s death, the awards are presented to the winners . Sometimes politics play an important role in the judges decisions . Americans have won many science awards, but relatively few literature prizes .

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War . Some people have won two prizes; some have shared their prizes .

1. **hen did the first award ceremony take place ?**

A. 1895 B. 1901 C. 1962 D .1968 .

2. **obel prizes were set up to _____ .**

A. recognize worthwhile contributions to human beings

B. resolve(解决) political differences

C. honor the inventor of dynamite

D. help the poor all over the world

3. **n which area have Americans received the most awards ?**

A. Literature .

B. Peace .

C. Economics .

D. Science .



4. **How many fields are prizes bestowed(授予)?**
A. 2 . B. 5 . C. 6 . D. 10 .
5. **Which of the following statements is NOT true?**
A. Awards vary in monetary(金钱的) value .
B. Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate(纪念) Nobel's invention .
C. Politics can play an important role in selecting the awards .
D. A few individuals (个人) have won two awards .



Key: 1 - 5 BADCB

Passage 33

Amelia Earhart

The year was 1932 . Amelia Earhart was flying along from North America to England in a small one - engine airplane . At midnight, several hours after she had left Newfoundland, she ran into bad weather . To make things worse, her altimeter failed . (The altimeter shows the height of the plane above the ground .) At night, and in a storm, a pilot is in great difficulty without an altimeter . At times, her plane nearly plunged into the Atlantic Ocean .

Just before daylight, there was further trouble . Amelia noticed flames coming from the engine . Would she be able to reach land ? There was nothing to do except to keep going and to hope .

Amelia Earhart did reach Ireland, and for the courage she had shown, she was warmly welcomed in England and Europe . When she returned to the United States, she was



honored by President Hoover at a special dinner in the White House . From that time on , Amelia Earhart was famous .

What was so important about her flight ? Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly the Atlantic Ocean alone , and she had set a record of fourteen hours and fifty - six minutes .

- 1. melia was _____ .**
A. an American B. an Englishwoman
C. an European D. living near the Atlantic
- 2. er flight was important, because _____ .**
A. Amelia was a woman pilot
B. she set a record of the flight
C. Amelia was the first woman to fly the Atlantic alone
D. melia was able to overcome the difficulties during the flight
- 3. he ran into bad weather . Here " ran into " means _____ .**
A. rushed into B. raced into
C. met into D. met
- 4. melias successful flight has proved that _____ .**
A. women can do everything
B. women can do things as men have done
C. men and women are equal now
D. omen pilots are more successful than men pilots
- 5. he title for this passage would be _____ .**
A. Amelia Earhart B. A Woman Pilot
C. A Flight D. An Honored Woman



Key: 1 - 5 ACDBA

Passage 34

Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie was born in Scotland . He came to the United States in the year of 1848. At that time he was only thirteen years old . His family was very poor, and because of this, Andrew could not go to school . Instead he had to go to work .

Andrew loved to read, but he could not buy any books . And there was no library for him to use . One day a rich man invited him to his house . There Andrew found a fairly good library . As he read the rich man s books, Andrew made himself a promise . “ Someday, ” he said, “ I will be rich, too . I will build libraries for everyone to use . ”

Andrew Carnegie did become rich . He owned a number of large iron and steel works and became one of the most important persons in the country s industry . Andrew did not forget his promise . He gave enough money to help build almost 3, 000 libraries . Many of these libraries were in small towns . Without Mr Carnegie s help, these towns could not have had libraries .

1. **Andrew Carnegie, an important person in American industry, _____ .**

- A. was a native of the USA
- B. was born in 1848
- C. moved to American when young
- D. founded quite a few factories in Scotland



2. **When he was a boy, Carnegie _____ .**
- A. taught himself by reading books
 B. read widely though he had to work every day
 C. made use of every chance to read books
 D. did all of the above
3. **One day a kind rich man invited Andrew to his house and _____ .**
- A. allowed him to read freely in his library
 B. asked him to have dinner in his library
 C. gave all the books in his library to him
 D. persuaded him to set up his own library
4. **The main idea of the passage is that _____ .**
- A. Andrew Carnegie became rich after he carried out his promise to build libraries
 B. Running iron and steel works will surely make one rich
 C. Carnegie kept his promise because he himself highly valued knowledge
 D. There would be no libraries in small towns if Carnegie had not kept his promise



Key: 1 - 4 CDAC

Passage 35

Charlotte Bronte

Charlotte Bronte was born on April 21, 1816 in Yorkshire, England. Her father was a clergyman (牧师). When Charlotte was five her mother died. In 1824 Charlotte was sent to a boarding (寄宿) school for clergymen's daughters.



with her sisters . There poor conditions caused the early death of two elder sisters .

After some additional schooling, Charlotte and her sisters tried for ten years to make their living as governesses (家庭女教师) . Finding the occupation hateful(发现这工作很讨厌), they decided to set up their own school . To prepare themselves, Charlotte and Emily set off for Brussels to learn French and German . Back home in 1845, Charlotte and her sisters published a volume of poems . Only two copies were sold . Then they tried to write novels . Emily's *Wuthering Heights* and Anne's *Agnes Grey* found publishers, but Charlotte's offering was returned . Her next novel, *Jane Eyre*, was accepted and became an immediate success . After that she wrote *Shirley*(1849), *Villette*(1853) and the *Professor* which was published after her death . She died in 1855 .

1. **mily and Anne _____ .**

- A. died in the boarding school
- B. could speak French and German
- C. lost their mother when they were young
- D. were younger than Charlotte

2. **o prepare themselves _____ , two of the three sisters set off for Brussels to learn French and German .**

- A. to publish a volume of poems
- B. to be teachers in the school they were to set up
- C. to write novels
- D. to make their living as governesses

3. **he volume of poems the three sisters published**



_____ .

- A. brought them a great fame
 B. as written in three languages—English, German and French
 C. proved to be a failure
 D. was part of their success
4. **ane Eyre was** _____ .
 A. published at the same time as Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey
 B. charlotte s second novel
 C. written by Charlotte in her forties
 D. published when Charlotte was 33 years old
5. **ow many of the novels mentioned in this passage were published before 1855 ?**
 A. Five . B. Four . C. Three . D. Six .



Key: 1 - 5 CBCBA

Passage 36

Hemingway

Hemingway (1898 - 1961) was born in Illinois . His family took him, as a boy, on hunting and fishing trips and so made him know early the kinds of virtues, such as courage and endurance(忍耐力), which were later shown in his stories . After high school, he worked as a newspaper reporter and then went abroad(国外) to take part in World War I . After the war, he lived for several years in Paris . It was not long before he began publishing remarkable short



stories . In the year he left Paris he published the powerful novel *The Sun Also Rises* . His subjects were often war and its effects on people, or contests(争斗), such as hunting or bullfighting(斗牛), which demand endurance and courage .

Hemingway's style of writing is striking . His sentences are short, his words simple, yet they are often filled with feelings . A careful reading can show us, further more, that we see how the action of his stories continues during the silence, during the times his characters say nothing . This action is often full of meaning . There are times when the most powerful effect comes from restraint (抑制) . Such times happen often in Hemingway's writings . He perfected the art of expressing excitement with few words .

1. **emingway was** _____ .
 - A. an American fisherman
 - B. an English poet
 - C. an American writer
 - D. an English scientist
2. **hich of the followings was written by Hemingway?**
 - A. *The Old Man and The Sea*
 - B. *The Ugly Duckling*
 - C. *The Daughter of The Sea*
 - D. *The Gifts*
3. **emingway's short stories were first published** _____ .
 - A. before World War I
 - B. in World War I
 - C. after World War I



- D. in the year before he left Paris
4. **What do you know about Hemingway as a boy from the article?**
- A. He was very brave and bright .
 B. He liked writing short stories .
 C. He often went hunting and fishing .
 D. He was good at hunting and fishing .
5. **Why is Hemingway's style of writing striking?**
- A. His words are short
 B. His sentences are simple .
 C. His writings are filled with feeling .
 D. He is a master of the pause .



Key: 1 - 5 CACCC

Passage 37

Henry Ford

Henry Ford was the first one to build cars which were fast, safe and cheap . He was able to sell millions of them because he " mass - produced "(大批生产) them, that is, he made a great many cars of exactly the same type . Ford's father had hoped that his son would become a farmer, but the young man did not like the idea and went to Detroit where he worked as a mechanic (机修工) . By the time he was twenty - nine, in 1892, he had built his first car . The first mass - produced car in the world, the famous " Model T ", appeared in 1908 five years after Henry had started his great Ford Motor Company (福特汽车公司) . This car proved to be so popular that it remained unchanged for twenty years .



Since Henry Ford's time, mass - production has been widely used in industry and has cut down the price of a great many things which otherwise would be very expensive .

1. **Henry Ford was the first man** _____ .
 - A. to build cars
 - B. to start a motor company
 - C. to use mass - production
 - D. to work as a mechanic
2. **Mass - production made it possible for Henry Ford to** _____ .
 - A. make his cars safe
 - B. make his cars fast
 - C. make cars in small number
 - D. make cars in great number
3. **We can guess that Henry's father** _____ .
 - A. was also a car builder
 - B. didn't like his son's car business
 - C. hoped his son would take over his farm
 - D. hated to live in Detroit
4. **The famous "Model T" appeared** _____ .
 - A. when Henry Ford was forty - nine
 - B. in 1892
 - C. when Henry Ford was forty - five
 - D. in 1913
5. **"Model T" was famous because** _____ .
 - A. it was the first model produced in Ford Motor Company
 - B. it had been popular for twenty years



- C. it was the beginning of mass - production
D. millions of cars were of this model



Key: 1 - 5 CDCCB

Passage 38

Henry

Many films, TV programmes, and even a musical play have been made about Henry VIII and his six wives .But Henry owes his place in his history not only to his marriages .

He was responsible for one of the most important changes in English life and politics ever made . His first wife, Catherine, had given him only a daughter, but he longed for a son who would succeed him as king . He decided to divorce (与.....离婚) her and marry someone younger . To do this, he needed the permission of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, the Pope(教皇), because at this time England was a Catholic(天主教的) country .

When permission was refused he declared himself head of the English church . With the power of the Pope ended in England, Henry could divorce Catherine and remarry . As a result, England became a Protestant(耶稣教的) country with the king(or queen) head of both the State and the Church .

1. **is divorce needed the permission of the Pope in Rome because _____ .**

- A. he was a king without any power
B. England was ruled by Rome at that time
C. the religion(宗教) had great power over the country



- D. Pope had a bigger power in the State
2. **Henry VIII declared himself head of the English church in order to _____ .**
- A. divorce and get remarried
B. make a great change in English life
C. rule churches
D. drive away the Pope
3. **the most important thing Henry VIII did was _____ .**
- A. to end the power of the Pope
B. to combine the power of the State and the Church
C. to take over the power of the English church
D. to make England a Protestant country
4. **the author thinks that Henry VIII _____ .**
- A. is one of the most famous English kings
B. was ruling with a firm hand
C. preferred Protestantism to Catholicism
D. made a mistake by divorcing Catherine
5. **What this passage wants to show is _____ .**
- A. that Henry VIII had six wives
B. that Henry VIII became famous for his marriages
C. how Henry VIII divorced Catherine
D. that Henry VIII brought about an important change to England



Key: 1 - 5 CABAD

Passage 39

Helen Keller

For the first 19 months of her life, Helen Keller was



like other happy babies in every way . Then a sudden illness injured(伤害) her eyes and ears . From then on, she could neither see nor hear . She did not learn to talk while other children did .

Think what that would be like ! Such a world was full of darkness . You could not see all kinds of flowers and animals . You could not hear songs or a friend's voice . You could not know what your friend looked like . This was Helen's world—still and dark .

There seemed to be no way to teach Helen . For a long time her parents did not know what to do for her . And then, when she was six years old, they sent for a teacher with the name Anne Sullivan, who was almost blind herself . She felt she could help Helen to learn to live like other children .

Anne found it hard to teach Helen . The child was a wild(任性的) thing ! She cried and shouted in a strange voice . She always acted like a young animal, rushing around, throwing things, and hitting anyone she could reach . Indeed, this was a very difficult pupil for the young teacher . However, Anne was wise, and, in the end Helen came to love her .

Anne began teaching with a kind of spelling that used the sense of touch . Several times each day, she would draw the letters of a word on Keller's hand . Then she would put in the child's hand the thing which was named by the word . A few weeks later Keller knew more than 100 words . As time went on, with Anne's help, she could give talks and



write books . Helen had grown to be a wise, busy woman .
The wild young child had come to a long way !

1. **elen Keller could not see or hear because _____ .**
 - A. her parents themselves could not see or hear
 - B. her parents had always left her alone at home
 - C. she had been very ill as a baby
 - D. there was nothing to see or hear around her
2. **t first, because she couldn t see or hear, Helen did not learn to _____ .**
 - A. talk
 - B. walk
 - C. eat
 - D. shout
3. **elen was a very difficult pupil for the young teacher because _____ .**
 - A. Anne was blind, too
 - B. Ann was not strict with the child
 - C. the child could not speak or hear
 - D. the child was so wild
4. **ith a kind of spelling that used the sense of touch, Anne _____ .**
 - A. showed Helen some pictures
 - B. taught Helen how to write
 - C. helped Helen with her lessons
 - D. asked Helen to give a talk
5. **hich of the following best explains why Helen came to love her young teacher ?**
 - A. Anne had reached a child s mind and set it free .
 - B. Anne was always very busy .
 - C. Anne never shouted in a strange voice .
 - D. Anne was a good friend of the child s parents



Key: 1 - 5 CADBA

Passage 40

Heman Hollerith

In the 1880s, engineer Heman Hollerith was searching for a way to record census(调查) information. He found it on a train. He saw a conductor punching(打) holes in tickets. The position of each hole told something about the ticket holder, such as hair or eye color. If the “passenger” turned out to be a train robber, this record would help the police. Hollerith designed punched cards for an electric computing machine. Each hole has the answer to a question. The machine counted(计算) the holes, and the ancestor(雏形) of the computer was born.

- he passage mainly tells us how _____ .**
 - Hollerith got an idea for an invention
 - train robbers were caught by the police
 - Hollerith was hired by a railway station
 - train conductors recorded thieves information
- hen did the incident in the passage take place ?**
 - A few years ago .
 - Nearly 50 years ago .
 - About 80 years ago .
 - Over a century ago .
- hat was Hollerith's job ?**
 - Conductor .
 - Engineer .
 - Doctor .
 - Police officer .
- he machine that appears in the passage was the forerunner(雏形) of todays _____ .**
 - television
 - computer



C. recorder player D. airplane

5. **According to the passage, holes were punched in train tickets in order to _____ .**

A. show the information of a train robber

B. show that the ticket was correct

C. show the person whose ticket it was

D. show how much the ticket cost



Key: 1 - 5 ADBBC

Passage 41

Jack London

Jack London was a famous American writer . He was born on January 12, 1876, in San Francisco, California . His family was very poor, and Jack had to leave school to make money . He worked hard in many different jobs .

Later, Jack returned to school, but he didn't stay . He wrote, " Life and pocketbook were both too short ."

In 1897, he went to Alaska to find gold . Instead, he found ideas there for his books and stories . He returned home and started to write . His writings were successful, and he became rich and famous in his twenties .

Jack London was not a happy man, however . In poor health, he took his own life in 1916. He was only 40 years old .

1. **Jack London was _____ .**

A. a musician

B. a writer

C. a basketball player

D. a teacher

2. **He went to Alaska _____ .**



- A. for holidays
B. because his wife lived there
C. to find gold
D. to meet his parents
3. **ack London became rich and famous _____ .**
A. when he was thirty B. when he was over twenty
C. in his thirties D. when he was a child
4. **hich of the following statements is true ?**
A. Jack died in Alaska .
B. Jack was born in London .
C. Jack found gold in Alaska .
D. Jack was a successful writer, but he didnt live happily .
5. **hich of the following statements is NOT true ?**
A. ack didnt find gold in Alaska, instead he found ideas for writing .
B. Jack didnt like to go to school .
C. Jack died in 1916.
D. Jack had a little education when he was young .



Key: 1 - 5 BCBDB

Passage 42

Jaques Cartier

Jaques Cartier was a French navigator (航海探险家) who discovered the St . Lawrence River . He spent a winter in an Indian village near the site of the present - day Quebec (魁北克) . There he talked with an Indian chief, who waved his arms about as if to include all the land that stretched (伸展) far beyond the horizon (地平线) and exclaimed (大喊),



“ Kanata !”

Cartier thought the chief meant that Kanata was the name for the entire country . Actually it was only a small Indian settlement nearby . But thereafter, Cartier always called the country on both sides of the St . Lawrence River Canada .

1. **he St . Lawrence River** _____ .
 - A. flows through France
 - B. is the common border of Canada and Kanata
 - C. lies in Canada
 - D. lies on either side of Canada
2. **he Indian village in which Cartier spent a winter** _____ .
 - A. lay near what is now called Quebec
 - B. lay on an island in the middle of the St . Lawrence River
 - C. was called Kanata
 - D. lay near Canada
3. _____ **made Cartier think the country was called Canada** .
 - A. That the chief waved his arms
 - B. That the land stretched far beyond the horizon
 - C. That Kanata meant Canada in French
 - D. What the Indian chief tried to explain to him
4. _____ **only a small Indian settlement** .
 - A. Canada used to be
 - B. Kanata was
 - C. Quebec was
 - D. he country on either side of the St . Lawrence



River was

5. **he passage mainly tells us** _____ .
- A. how Canada got its name
 - B. who discovered the St . Lawrence River
 - C. Canada used to be French colony (殖民地)
 - D. Indians used to call Canada Kanata



Key: 1 - 5 CADBA

Passage 43

Johann Strauss

Johann Strauss was born in Vienna in 1825 .His father, a well - known musician, was a strange and moody (易怒的) man . He did not want any of his children to be musicians . He whipped young Johann because the boy insisted he should study music . At last, Johann left his family permanently (永久地) . He felt sad about leaving the family because the wonderful music he always had with him at home was gone forever . The only good thing about the family separation, it seemed, was that young Johann would be free to study music .

The dance called the waltz developed from a peasant dance in three - quarter time (四分之三拍) . The waltz became popular in Vienna, so it was only natural that Johann would be attracted (吸引) to it .

The orchestra (管弦乐队) Johann s father had directed was prepared to break up when the elder Strauss suddenly died .Young Johann offered to take his father s place .Most of the musicians questioned that a young man would expect



to fill the shoes of a famous father .They did not take into consideration that the son already had an orchestra of his own , which was becoming well - known .Finally, one of the members persuaded the others to let the two orchestras be combined (合并) .Their first performance was a memorial concert played in his father s honor .

Soon Vienna was paying tributes (赞美的话) to the son . He wrote such famous waltz as Tales from the Vienna Woods and The Beautiful Blue Danube, and his music is still played today . His waltz are as beautiful and timely as when Strauss first wrote them .

1. **he elder Strauss** _____ .

- A. was strange and moody
- B. died suddenly when his orchestra was prepared to break up
- C. was shipped because he didn't want his son to become a musician
- D. left his family permanently

2. **ohann Strauss** _____ .

- A. was a well - known musician
- B. wanted to become a musician when he was small
- C. didn't want any of his children to become musician
- D. both A and B

3. **ohann Strauss left home permanently because** _____ .

- A. he felt sad
- B. the wonderful music he always had at home was gone forever



- C. he wanted to study music freely
D. he didn't want to learn music from his father
4. **he waltz is** _____ .
A. a peasant that became popular in Vienna
B. a form of dance that became popular in Vienna
C. form of dance developed by a peasant in three - quarter time
D. form of dance that attracted young Strauss because it was natural
5. **hen young Johann wanted to fill his father's place** _____ .
A. the elder Strauss died suddenly
B. most musicians didn't believe that young Strauss's feet were as big as his father's
C. most of the musicians thought he could not do so
D. most of the musicians considered him able to do so
6. **ohann directed the first performance of the newly - combined orchestra** _____ .
A. because people didn't believe his ability
B. because one of the members persuaded the others to let him direct the orchestra
C. in memory of his father
D. because he could enjoy the honor of his father
7. **ales from the Vienna Woods is** _____ .
A. a collection of stories written by Johann Strauss
B. a piece of famous waltz by Johann Strauss
C. as good a story as The Beautiful Blue Danube
D. piece of beautiful waltz written first by Johann



Strauss



Key: 1 - 7 ADCBCCB

Passage 44

Christopher Cockerell

In 1950 an ordinary but imaginative electrical engineer named Christopher Cockerell began an experiment that was soon to change the world . He came up with an idea to make boats go faster , by using a vacuum(真空的) cleaner .

Using his wife s vacuum cleaner he was able to reverse (使倒转) the motor so that it blew instead of sucking . The air that blew out beneath acted as a cushion(软垫) against surfaces . Years later, his principle(原理) of cushioned air made it possible for the first hovercraft (气垫船) to be successfully built and tried out . A journey along the Amazon River proved to the world that the hovercraft was both wonderful and useful .

The invention that began in the kitchen and boatyard of an ordinary home led to a thousand other inventions . Today hovercrafts carry passengers in comfort over rough channels and seas .

1. **he passage is mainly about** _____ .

- A. Christopher , an ordinary but imaginative engineer
- B. Christopher and his wife s vacuum cleaner
- C. Christopher and his experiment
- D. Christopher and his discovery

2. **he aim of the experiment in 1950 was** _____ .

- A. to speed up the boats



- B. to change the world
C. to make the boats more comfortable
D. to make use of his wife's vacuum cleaner
3. **he word " sucking "in the second paragraph probably means _____ .**
- A. taking with great force
B. drawing with great force
C. pushing with great force
D. pulling with great force
4. **hich of the following can push the hovercraft forward rapidly ?**
- A. Cushioned air B. The air that sucks in
C. The air that blows out D. The air on the surfaces
5. **ccording to the passage, many other inventions were _____ .**
- A. the dreams of Christopher
B. the results of Christopher's experiment
C. the causes of Christopher's idea
D. the wishes of Christopher



Key: 1 - 5 CABAB

Passage 45

Cyrus W . Field

In 1854 a wealthy American, Cyrus W . Field, decided to try to lay a cable (电缆) across the Atlantic . He developed the first ocean cable, and the technique of cable - laying . Supported by the British government, he sailed from Ireland for Newfoundland in 1857 and laid 600 kilometers



before the cable, about two centimeters (厘米) thick, broke. Field raised more money and the next year laid a cable from mid-ocean to Ireland and to Newfoundland. But after less than three months the cable failed.

Field did not give up. In 1864 he returned to London. He was interested in hiring the Great Eastern, the largest ship in the world at that time. Field hired the ship and used it to carry 7000 tons (公吨) of cable stronger and heavier than the 1857 type.

Unfortunately, Field's luck did not change. The cable broke suddenly on many occasions while it was being laid. Each time, the ship stopped and the cable was repaired. Finally the weight of the cable was too great. It broke, sank and could not be recovered. Field used the Great Eastern in further attempt the next year. As the ship sailed slowly across the Atlantic, Field received and recorded a flow of information from Ireland. He knew that he would be the first to pass the news on in the U.S.A. —if he could lay a cable successfully.

There were some other problems on the voyage to Newfoundland but a stronger cable and improved laying-techniques brought success. On July 27th, 1866, after nine years of highly expensive struggle, Field succeeded. The cable was connected to a land terminal (终端) in Newfoundland and from there to major cities in North America.

1. **t is likely that Field's first attempt failed because**

_____ .
A. the cable was not strong enough



- B. he tried to go too quickly
 C. the cable was too thick
 D. he did not have enough money
2. **In 1858, Field managed to _____ .**
 A. lay only 600 kilometers of cable
 B. lay a cable only from the middle of the ocean to the shore of Newfoundland
 C. link Ireland and Newfoundland by cable for a short time
 D. hire the largest ship in the world
3. **Field's first failure with the Great Eastern was apparently (显而易见地) caused by _____ .**
 A. the weight of the cable
 B. the size of the ship
 C. bad weather in the Atlantic
 D. more bad luck
4. **In Field's second attempt with the Great Eastern, he received news from Ireland by _____ .**
 A. ship B. messenger C. mail D. cable
5. **Field made altogether _____ cable - laying voyages .**
 A. two B. three C. four D. nine



Key: 1 - 5 ACADC

Passage 46

D. H. Lawrence

D. H. Lawrence was born in a working class family in 1885 when England was at the full development of its industry. His father was a coal - miner, so they knew what it



was like to be poor . But his mother struggled hard to help her children get better than their father . Lawrence became a teacher, so escaped the mining world of his father . But he never forgot it . He wrote many stories about the life of the miner s family, including his most famous novel Sons and Lovers, which is a portrait of Lawrence s own life . Many of his stories and novels are on men who work down the mines . He once said of the men in the coal - mines:“ Here in this terrible hell (地 狱), the men are most happy .” He meant the comradeship of the miners, the fact that they lived simply, without wishes for power, without money, without wealth .

1. **H . Lawrence was _____ .**
 - A. an English writer
 - B. a miner s son who didn t like miners
 - C. a teacher of English
 - D. anyone but a miner
2. **Lawrence wrote stories about the miners for he _____ .**
 - A. once worked with them
 - B. lived with them
 - C. loved them
 - D. both B and C
3. **Thanks to _____ Lawrence could escape the mining world .**
 - A. his father
 - B. his mother
 - C. the miners
 - D. his novels
4. **In Lawrence s opinion, the miners lived _____ .**
 - A. a poor and sad life



- B. a rich and happy life
- C. a poor and happy life
- D. without any hope

5. From the passage, we know that Lawrence's mother

- _____ .
- A. was also a miner
 - B. was a housewife
 - C. was a learned woman
 - D. was a hardworking woman



Key: 1 - 5 ADBCD

Passage 47

Dwight W . Morrow

Dwight W .Morrow was an American ambassador (大使) to Mexico during the 1920s . He is remembered as a smart diplomat (精明的外交家) . He is also remembered by his family and friends for one of his absentmindedness (心不在焉) .

Once while on a train, a conductor came to Morrow, asking for his ticket . He began to search his pockets . No ticket appeared . Morrow began searching his suitcase (行李箱) . “ Never mind, sir, ” said the conductor, seeing how anxious Morrow was becoming and trying to comfort him . “ When you find your ticket just post it to the station . I m sure you have it somewhere . ”

“ I m sure, too, ” said the diplomat as he continued his search . “ But I must find it . I need to know where I m going ! ”



Another time Morrow got off a train in New York and hurried to a telegraph office, where, feeling not unlike a small boy who had got lost, he sent the following to his secretary: "I am in New York but don't know why." Within minutes came the short reply: "You are not supposed to be in New York. You should be in Princeton giving a lecture."

- 1. The account mainly shows Morrow's _____ .**
 - A. cleverness as a diplomat
 - B. foolishness
 - C. sense of humor
 - D. absentmindedness
- 2. When Morrow could not show his ticket, the conductor was _____ .**
 - A. not patient
 - B. understanding
 - C. feeling sorry
 - D. angry
- 3. Morrow was very upset when he couldn't find the ticket because _____ .**
 - A. he had forgotten where he was going
 - B. he would be punished if he couldn't show his ticket
 - C. the conductor looked impatient
 - D. the conductor might think he was lying
- 4. When Morrow got off the train in New York, _____ .**
 - A. he forgot the address
 - B. he forgot his suitcase
 - C. he did not know that he was in a wrong city
 - D. his secretary wasn't there to meet him
- 5. Except for his absentmindedness, Morrow was _____ .**
 - A. a forgetful traveler
 - B. a great lecturer



C. a popular joker

D. a clever diplomat



Key: 1 - 5 DBACD

Passage 48

Franz Schubert

Franz Schubert was a famous Austrian composer, and also one of the most famous musicians in the world, but he lived a very hard life and often suffered from hunger. He was very hungry one day and went into a small restaurant in Vienna, hoping he might meet some friend there. He looked round but found nobody he could borrow any money from. Then his eyes fell on a paper on one of the tables. In it was a little poem. He took the paper and read the poem. Then he composed a piece of music for the poem and took it to the owner of the restaurant. He only received a dish of beef and potato for it.

Thirty years after his death, this manuscript (手稿) by Schubert was auctioned (拍卖) for 40, 000 francs. It was his famous Berceuse (摇篮曲).

1. **ranz Schubert was born in _____ .**
 - A. Austria
 - B. Italy
 - C. Australia
 - D. France
2. **hubert was _____ musician .**
 - A. a common
 - B. a very good
 - C. an unknown
 - D. a world famous
3. **hubert often _____ in his life .**
 - A. had good meals
 - B. went hungry



- C. lent money to others
D. invited his friends to dinner
4. **chubert went into a restaurant because he thought** _____ .
A. the owner of the restaurant might offer him food
B. he could pay for the food the next day
C. e could compose a piece of music for the owner of the restaurant
D. he might come across one of his friends
5. _____ **his manuscript was auctioned for** 40, 000 **francs** .
A. As soon as he died
B. Before he died
C. Thirteen years after he died
D. Thirty years after he died



Key: 1 - 5 ADBDD

Passage 49

Edmond Harley

Bright comets(彗星) are a rare (罕见的) and beautiful sight . Though we think of them as members of the sun s family, many comets go far beyond the orbits(轨道) of the planets . As a rule they return once in a while to travel a-round the sun .

A comet seems to be composed of gas, dust and ice . There is a good deal of solid, frozen material . As the mass gets near the sun, the outer frozen parts begin to melt(融化), and more gases form . The pressure of the sun s radia-



tion(辐射) drives the dust and gases outwards in a long, streaming "tail", perhaps several tails. For this reason the tail always points away from the sun. And as the comet moves farther from the radiation, the tail gets smaller and at last disappears.

We owe(将.....归功于) our knowledge chiefly to Sir Edmond Harley(1656 - 1742). He saw a very beautiful one in 1682, and it led him to study comets and their orbits.

Then he said, "The comet of 1682 was the same one that appeared in 1531 and again in 1607. It will return in 1758 or 1759."

Harley died in 1742, but people waited and watched... And sure enough, Harley's Comet arrived, big and bright, early in 1759. The comet was named "Comet Harley" and it comes about every 75 years. Last time it returned in 1986 and was watched by hundreds of millions of people. If you were one of them, I hope you will be lucky enough to watch it again next time it appears.

1. **In what way are comets different from planets?**

- A. They don't travel round the sun.
- B. They are not members of the sun's family.
- C. They are nearer to the sun than planets.
- D. They go far beyond the sun than planets.

2. **What is the long tail of the comet composed of(由.....组成)?**

- A. Gas, dust and ice.
- B. Radiation of the sun.
- C. Solid, frozen material
- D. Dust and gases.

3. **The reason why the tail of a comet always points away**



from the sun is that _____ .

- A. it is getting nearer to the sun
- B. the dust and gases are driven onward by the pressure
- C. its outer frozen parts begin to melt
- D. it is moving round the sun

4. **Which of the following is right ?**

- A. Sure enough, Harley saw the comet arrive early in 1759.
- B. Harley's Comet returned in 1758 as Harley had expected .
- C. Seventeen years after Harley's death the comet returned .
- D. We'll see Comet Harley again in 75 years .

5. **When will Comet Harley return next time ?**

- A. In 2061 .
- B. In 2086 .
- C. In 1759 .
- D. In 20th century .



Key: 1 - 5 DDBCA

Passage 50

Elijah McCoy

Elijah McCoy (1843 - 1929), a mechanical engineer, worked with locomotives(火车头) and parts of locomotives . He invented a self - lubricating (加润滑油) machine . The machine makes it possible for machines to lubricate themselves - to put oil on themselves, that is .

McCoy, a black man who was the son of slaves, called his first lubricating machine a "lubricator cup" . The cup allowed small drops of oil to drip continuously onto the mov-



ing parts, keeping the machine in good running order .

As slaves, McCoy s parents lived in Kentucky . They fled from the United States and settled in Canada . Elijah was born in Colchester, Ontario, Canada, in 1843. McCoy s father worked hard in Canada . With pride, he sent Elijah to Edinburgh, Scotland . The boy was then fifteen years old .

Elijah McCoy attended a school of engineering in Edinburgh . He studied mechanical engineering . Upon completing his studies, McCoy returned to the United States . No one wanted to hire a black man as a mechanical engineer . Finally McCoy took a job as a fireman for the Michigan Central Railroad .

McCoy shoveled(铲) coal and oiled the moving parts of the locomotive . This was a hard job for a mechanical engineer ! But McCoy gave some thought to his work . Suddenly he had an idea . Why couldn t a train oil itself ? McCoy then invented the self - lubricating machine .

Perhaps you have heard the expression“ the real McCoy ” . The expression is applied(应用) to high quality tools and machines . Railroad men who used the self - lubricating machine boasted(自夸) of having“ the real McCoy ” .

In time, people began applying the saying to many things . Anything that works well is“ the real McCoy ” .

1. **McCoy's first invention was _____ .**

- A. machine used to make other machines lubricate themselves
- B. some cups which could put oil on themselves
- C. a kind of cup used to drop oil on to itself



- D. machine which dripped continuously and always kept in good running order
2. **McCoy _____ and returned to the U . S . after completing his study of engineering .**
- A. left the US with his parents when he was 15
B. left Canada for Scotland in 1858
C. fled from the US and came to Canada in 1843
D. with his parents came to Scotland when he was a slave in the US
3. **McCoy was a famous American _____ , who invented a self - lubricating machine .**
- A. son of slaves B. fireman
C. mechanical engineer D. real McCoy
4. **It was unfair that _____ .**
- A. a black man took a job as a fireman
B. a train couldn't oil itself
C. " the real McCoy " was applied to tools and machines
D. an engineer should be offered a job of shoveling coal and oiling machines
5. **McCoy not only invented a lubrication machine, he also _____ .**
- A. was " real McCoy " B. added a phrase to the English language
C. invented many other lubricating machines
D. could make trains keep in good running order



Key: 1 - 5 ABCDB



Passage 51

Elizabeth Blackwell

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821, and moved to New York City when she was ten years old. One day she decided that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After writing many letters to medical schools, she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. So determined was she that she taught school and gave music lessons to earn money for her school.

In 1849, after graduation from medical school, she decided to further her education in Paris.

Upon returning to the United States, she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857 Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first female physician (内科医生) and founding her own hospital, she also set up the first medical school for women.

1. **Elizabeth Blackwell was educated in _____ .**
A. America B. England
C. Paris D. America and France
2. **Elizabeth Blackwell got her money for school from _____ .**
A. her parents B. her part - time jobs
C. her scholarship D. her sister
3. **What almost destroyed Elizabeth's chance for becoming a doctor was _____ .**



ing a doctor ?

- A. She was a woman .
 - B. She wrote too many letters .
 - C. She couldn't graduate from medical school .
 - D. She couldn't set up her hospital .
4. **ow many years passed between her graduation from medical school and opening of her hospital ?**
- A. 8 . B. 10 . C. 19 . D. 36 .
5. **ll of the following are " first "in the life of Elizabeth except that _____ .**
- A. she became the first female physician
 - B. she was the first female surgeon(外科医生)
 - C. he and her sister founded the first hospital for women and children
 - D. she set up the first medical school for women



Key: 1 - 5 DBAAB

Passage 52

Ella Fitzgerald

One of the most successful singers of the twentieth century, Ella Fitzgerald, had made several different styles (风格) of her own . She was born in Virginia but was brought up in an orphanage home for orphans—in Yonkers, New York . Chick Webb noticed her in a concert when she was sixteen . He hired her to sing with his band (乐队), and when he died in 1939, she took over .

Unlike Bessie Smith, Ella taught herself the music so



popular in the 1930s—songs like My Heart Belongs to Daddy and her recordings became best - sellers . During the 1940s she developed her own“ singing ”—a breathless, syllable(音节) style—for songs like Flying Home and Lady Be Good !

Ella was the perfect musical companion for her friend, the trumpeter (号手) Louis Armstrong, matching him in warmth and artistic skill . “ I just like music, ” she had said . “ To me, it s a story . There s only one thing better than singing . . . it s more singing . ”

1. **According to the passage, Bessie Smith was a _____ .**

A. singer	B. trumpeter
C. band leader	D. song - writer
2. **Which one of the following was the popular song that Ella once sang ?**
 - A. Flying Home .
 - B. Lady Be Good .
 - C. My Heart Belongs to Daddy .
 - D. Oh, Virginia .
3. **What does the passage suggest about Ella Fitzgerald and Louis Armstrong ?**
 - A. They were the best sellers .
 - B. They were in the same band .
 - C. They were husband and wife .
 - D. They co - operated well together .
4. **Which of the following statements is true ?**
 - A. Ella liked singing better than anything else .



- B. Ella liked some other things better than singing .
C. Chick Webb was Ella s first musical teacher .
D. Syllable style was popular in the 1930s .
5. **What does the passage mainly talk about ?**
- A. The different style between Ella Fitzgerald and Bessie Smith .
B. The musical story about Ella Fitzgerald .
C. Ella Fitzgerald s early childhood .
D. Ella Fitzgerald s most recent recordings .



Key: 1 - 5 ACDAB

Passage 53

Emma Hart Willard

Emma Hart Willard (1787 - 1870) was an American pioneer educator . In her time colleges and universities were for men, and women were not permitted to attend . Emma received advanced education at home from her father and became a school teacher at twenty . She continued to teach at school for several years after her marriage, then began offering college lessons in her home to women students . Later she founded a school in New York State, which was the first school of higher education in the U . S . for women . Emma Willard also tried to persuade New York State to pass a law to allow women to attend public colleges and universities, though that did not come about until after her death . Some years later people remembered her for her lifelong efforts and elected her to the U . S . Hall of Fame (名誉) in 1905.



1. **during Emma Willard's lifetime, women in the U.S.**

- _____ .
- A. were not allowed to receive universities
 B. went to separate colleges and universities
 C. started to enjoy equal rights to education
 D. began to fight for the right to higher education

2. **In what way did Emma's father help her to do what she did?**

- A. He allowed her to run a school at home .
 B. He urged her to become a school teacher .
 C. He taught her college lessons himself .
 D. He sent her to college .

3. **Choose the right order of the events given in the passage .**

a . New York State granted women the right to attend public colleges and universities .

b . The first women's school of higher education was set up .

c Emma Willard died .

d Emma Willard ran classes in her home .

f Emma Willard was elected to the Hall of Fame .

- A. e, d, c, b, f, a B. d, e, a, c, b, f
 C. d, e, a, b, f, c D. a, d, b, c, a, f

4. **What do you suppose the U.S. Hall of Fame is?**

A. It is a building set up in memory of the great people of the U.S. .

B. It is a grand hall where honored people receive prizes from the U.S. government .



- C. It is a place where honored people in the U.S. are buried.
- D. It is a house of representatives to which respected people are elected.
5. **Which of the following best explains why Emma Willard was an important person?**
- A. She was the first American woman to get a college education.
- B. She was the first American woman to become a college teacher.
- C. She fought for equal rights for women in the U.S.
- D. She was a pioneer in winning higher education for women in the U.S.



Key: 1 - 5 DCDAD

Passage 54

Enrico Fermi

Enrico Fermi(费米), a famous Italian physicist, was one of the inventors of the atom bomb (原子弹). In 1938, he had won the Nobel Prize for physics. Like all famous scientists, he had his own working style. He preferred the most direct way for an answer. And he was especially good at making difficult problems easier by dividing them into small, manageable ones.

On a Monday morning in July, 1945, the world's first atom bomb exploded in the New Mexico desert. Forty seconds later, the explosion's shock wave reached the base camp where scientists had been waiting anxiously for the re-



sult .

Before the explosion, Fermi had torn a sheet of paper from his notebook into bits . As he felt the first shock of the wave, he let out the bits above his head . They flew down and landed about two and a half yards behind him . After a mental calculation(心算), Fermi announced that the bomb's energy was equivalent to(等于) 10, 000 tons of TNT . Advanced instruments, which took weeks to analyze the wave's velocity(速度) and pressure(压力), proved that Fermi's estimation(估算) on the spot was correct .

How could he know the exact information right after the explosion ? By measuring the speed with which air was pushed back by the explosion, Fermi could estimate the total energy spread in the atmosphere . Knowing how much energy a ton of TNT could give, he could then tell the amount of energy from the atom - bomb explosion in terms of the tonnage of TNT .

1. **he worlds first atom bomb exploded in _____ .**

- A. a desert of America B. Mexico
C. Hiroshima(广岛), Japan D. Germany

2. **hich is NOT mentioned in the first paragraph ?**

- A. Fermi had an unusual way to make problems easier to solve .
B. Fermi was from Italy .
C. Fermi was like all the famous scientists who had a different working style .
D. Fermi liked the most direct way to an answer better .



3. **efore the explosion, Fermi had torn a sheet of paper from his notebook into bits _____ .**
- A. for he had got nothing to do
 - B. o that they would fly down and land two and a half yards away
 - C. in order to get information for the advanced instruments
 - D. in order to get data(资料) for his mental calculation
4. **t was by _____ that Fermi knew how much energy the bomb gave out .**
- A. 10, 000 tons of TNT
 - B. the wave s velocity and pressure
 - C. his notebook paper
 - D. the advanced instruments
5. **ccording to the last paragraph, _____ .**
- A. easuring the speed was Fermi s unusual way to solve a difficult problem
 - B. he air is only pushed back by the atom - bomb explosion
 - C. efore the explosion, Fermi must have made a study of how much energy of a ton of TNT gives out
 - D. f you know how much energy a ton of TNT gives out, you are sure to know the total amount of energy produced by any atom - bomb explosion



Key: 1 - 5 ACDBC



Passage 55

Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale was born in a rich family . When she was young she took lessons in music and drawing , and read great books . She also traveled a great deal with her mother and father .

As a child she felt that visiting sick people was both a duty and a pleasure . She enjoyed helping them .

At last her mind was made up . “ I m going to be a nurse , ” she decided .

“ Nursing isn t the right work for a lady , ” her father told her .

“ Then I will make it so , ” she smiled . And she went to learn nursing in Germany and France . When she returned to England , she started a nursing home (护士学校) for women .

During the war in 1854 she went with a group of thirty - eight nurses to the front hospitals . What they saw was terrible . Dirt and death were everywhere to be seen and smelled . The officer there didn t want any woman to tell him how to run a hospital , either . But the brave nurses went to work .

Florence used her own money and some from her friends to buy clothes , beds , medicines , and for the men . Her only pay was in smiles from the lips of the dying soldiers , but they were more than enough for this kind of woman .



After war she returned to England and was honored for her services (服务) by Queen Victoria . But Florence said that her work had just begun . She raised money to build the Nightingale Home for Nurses in London . She also wrote a book on public health, which was printed in several countries .

Florence died at the age of ninety, still trying to serve others through her work as a nurse . Indeed, it is because of her that we honor nurses today .

1. **When she was a child, Florence _____ .**
 - A. liked to travel very much
 - B. knew what her duty in life was
 - C. loved to help the sick people
 - D. was most interested in music and drawing
2. **What made Florence decide to become a nurse ?**
 - A. Her father's support .
 - B. Her wish to help the sick .
 - C. Her education for a nurse in Germany and France .
 - D. Her thought to make nursing a right job for a lady .
3. **During the war in 1854, Florence served in the front hospital where _____ .**
 - A. she raised a little money
 - B. work was very difficult
 - C. few soldiers died because of her work
 - D. she didn't have enough food and clothes
4. **When she worked in the front _____ .**
 - A. she was welcomed by all
 - B. nobody welcomed her



- C. she got nothing in return
D. she gained the respect of the soldiers

5. **lorence was honored by Queen Victoria because** _____ .

- A. she built the Nightingale Home for Nurses
B. she wrote a book on public health
C. she worked as a nurse all her life
D. she did a great deal of work during the war in 1854



Key: 1 - 5 CBBDD

Passage 56

Francois Auguste Rodin

Francois Auguste Rodin was born in 1840. He studied Sculpture in Paris, where he worked as a sculptor before moving to Brussels, capital of Belgium. Later he returned to Paris, where he made his mark(出名). Copies of his statues were bought by collectors all over the world. He lived in the house which is now a museum of his work. Here, most of his famous sculptures can still be seen. They include The Thinker, and the massive(大的) Gate of Hell(地狱). The latter(后半的) work was inspired by Dante's poem The Inferno. The Kiss is another of Rodin's famous sculptures.

Rodin made a number of portrait sculptures of the great men of his time, including the writers Honore Balzac and Victor Hugo. He also produced a great number of etchings(蚀刻) and drawings.

Francois Auguste Rodin died in 1917.

1. **Which sentence is true?**

- A. Rodin had been to Paris.



- B. He moved to Brussels where he made his mark .
C. He went to Paris for a living .
D. Rodin lived in Belgium for some time and later, he returned to Paris .
2. **the word " sculpture " means _____ .**
A. a work of art
B. statues or other shapes from metal, wood, stone etc .
C. a certain picture
D. a portrait
3. **the museum of Rodin's work _____ .**
A. lies in Brussels B. was in Paris
C. is his own house where he lived for a long time
D. is a magnificent building where you can see his famous paintings
4. **the collectors all over the world _____ .**
A. wanted to understand his sculptures
B. understood the famous sculptor
C. wanted to buy the copies of his statues
D. wanted to buy his portrait
5. **Rodin not only made a lot of portrait sculptures of the great men of his time, but also _____ .**
A. wrote a great number of poems
B. took a good many photos
C. collected a great number of pictures
D. produced plenty of etchings and drawings



Key: 1 - 5 DBCCD



Passage 57

Frank W . Woolworth

Frank W .Woolworth was born in Rodman, New York, in 1852. His family were very poor farmers, and there was never enough to eat . Frank decided he did not want to be a farmer . He took a short business course, and went to work as a salesman in a large city .

Woolworth realized he had a natural skill for displaying goods to arouse people s interest, but he soon learned something more important . One day his boss told him to sell some odds and ends (小商品) for as much as he could get . Frank put all these things on one table with a sign which said: FIVE CENTS EACH . People fought and pushed to buy the things and the table was soon cleared .

Soon afterwards, Woolworth opened his own store, selling goods at five and ten cents . But he had another lesson to learn before he became successful . That is, if you want to make money by selling low - price goods, you have to buy them in large quantities directly from the factories . Once, for example, Woolworth went to Germany and placed an order for knives . The order was so large that the factory had to keep running 24 hours a day for a whole year . In this way, the price of the knives was cut down by half .

By 1919, Woolworth had over 1, 000 stores in the USA and Canada, and opened his first store in London . He made many millions and his name became famous throughout the world . He always ran his business according to strict rules,



of which the most important was:“ THE CUSTOMER (顾客) IS ALWAYS RIGHT .”

1. **rank took a short business course in order to _____ .**
 - A. earn more money for his family
 - B. learn something from a salesman
 - C. get away from the farm
 - D. get enough to eat
2. **rank sold the odds and ends quickly because _____ .**
 - A. he knew how to get people to buy his goods
 - B. he cut down the price by half
 - C. he had spread the goods on a table in a very nice way
 - D. the sign he put on the table was well designed
3. **he price of the knives was cut down by half because _____ .**
 - A. the factory workers worked 24 hours a day
 - B. knives were ordered in large quantities directly from the factory
 - C. the knives were made in Germany, where labor was cheap
 - D. the knives were produced in one factory
4. **_____ made Woolworth a world - famous man .**
 - A. His business skills and his wealth
 - B. The low price of the goods he sold
 - C. His trip to Germany and his huge order of knives
 - D. His natural skill for displaying things
5. **he belief that “ The customer is always right ” suggests that _____ .**
 - A. whenever there is a quarrel between the customer



- and shop assistant, the customer is always right
- B. shop assistants should always show respect for and be polite to their customers during business hours
- C. workers must always follow the customer's wishes if they want to make more money
- D. workers should do their best to meet the customer's needs if they want to be successful



Key: 1 - 5 CABAD

Passage 58

Galileo

Galileo (1564 - 1642) was an Italian physicist and astronomer (天文学家). He was born in Pisa, where he studied medicine and later became a professor of mathematics. During this period he made two important discoveries. The first was that a pendulum (钟摆) that always swings (摇摆) at the same time. The second was that the second discovery by making an experiment from the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

Galileo was one of the first men to look at the skies through a telescope. He discovered that the Moon has mountains and valleys, that the Milky Way (银河) is made up of innumerable (无数的) stars, and that Jupiter (木星) has four large satellites. He discovered sunspots (太阳黑子) and noticed that they move across the surface of the sun.

In 1632 Galileo was condemned (宣告有罪) by the Inquisition (宗教法庭) because, like Copernicus (哥白尼), he



had stated that the Earth traveled round the sun. The Church's view then was that the Earth was the center of the Universe. Galileo was tried by the Inquisition and forced to say he was wrong. He lived the rest of his life under house arrest.

1. **Galileo was good at _____ .**
A. physics B. astronomy
C. maths D. all of the above
2. **Galileo made the second discovery _____ .**
A. in Paris
B. in Italy
C. by observing how a pendulum swung
D. near the famous Leaning Tower of Pisa
3. **In the sentence "the second was that bodies of different weights fall with the same velocity", the word velocity means _____ .**
A. distance B. size C. speed D. price
4. **Galileo was among those earliest people who _____ .**
A. discovered that a pendulum always swings at the same time
B. found out that different weights fall with the same velocity
C. studied the skies
D. made use of telescopes in their study of the skies
5. **Galileo learned through his telescope many things except that _____ .**
A. the sunlight reaches the earth in about eight minutes
B. the moon has mountains and valleys



- C. sunspots move across the surface of the sun
 D. there are innumerable stars in the Milky Way
6. **he Inquisition condemned Galileo because** _____ .
- A. hat he said about the movement of the Earth did not agree with the Church's view
 B. he said that the Earth was the center of the Universe
 C. he like Copernicus
 D. he was wrong
7. **s a result, Galileo** _____ .
- A. new that he was wrong to say that the Earth was the center of the Universe
 B. new that he was wrong to say that the sun was the center of the Universe
 C. lost his freedom
 D. changed his view



Key: 1 - 7 DBCDAAC

Passage 59

George Bernard Shaw

A very snobbish (势利的) woman met George Bernard Shaw, the famous English playwright (剧作家), at a garden party one afternoon in London .

She was the sort of woman who was only interested in people who were rich or famous, and she was very eager to have Shaw as a guest in her own home so she could show him off to her friends .

One day she sent her driver in a black Rolls Royce to Shaw's home with the following invitation:



Lady Whitley - Fallwell will be at home
on Thursday, the 14th of December,
from 4 to 6

The following reply came back immediately:

So Will Mr G . B. Shaw

1. **George Bernard Shaw was good at _____ .**
A. learning English B. writing plays
C. making friends D. showing himself off
2. **Rolls Royce "may be a kind of _____ .**
A. garden B. guest C. car D. party
3. **Lady's reply really means _____ .**
A. he will be at home at that time
B. he refuses the woman's invitation
C. he asks the lady to come to his home
D. he will have something important to do at home
4. **"A snobbish person" means a person _____ .**
A. who is interested in play
B. who respects any person with much knowledge
C. who dislikes or keeps away from those he feels to
be poor or not famous
D. who likes to make friends with others
5. **From this story we have learned that _____ .**
A. it's difficult to make friends with rich and famous
persons
B. a snobbish person can be admired
C. all famous persons want to show themselves off
D. a great person usually dislikes the snobbish ones



Key:1 - 5 BCBCD

Passage 60

Wilhelm Konrad Rontgen

If you break your arm or leg, you will probably be sent to hospital to have an X - ray photo taken to find out just where the break is and what kind of break it is . If a child swallows a hard thing, as sometimes happens, the doctor, with the help of X - rays, will be able to find out just where it has got to in the child s body . Every hospital has an X - ray department . Dentists also take X - ray photos of people s teeth which do not show from the outside . X - rays were first discovered by a German scientist, Wilhelm Konrad Rontgen (1845 - 1923), in 1895, almost by accident .

Rontgen and several other scientists were experimenting with passing electric currents (电流) through certain gas in a special glass tube from which the air had been removed . One day, Rontgen noticed that, even the tube was covered with black paper, some strange kind of radiation was coming through and making a screen nearly become bright . He could not see anything coming out of the tube, but then he discovered that if he put the screen next room on the other side of the closed door, the rays still seemed to act on it . This showed that the rays could pass not only through the black paper but also wood .

1. **f a child swallows a hard thing, the first thing to do is, according to the passage** _____ .

A. to send for a doctor



- B. to send him to a hospital and have an X - ray photo taken to find out where the hard thing is
- C. to tell parents
- D. to ask him to lie down
2. **the first paragraph of the passage mainly tells us _____ .**
- A. some uses of X - rays
- B. what we should do when one's arm or leg is broken
- C. that every hospital has an X - ray department
- D. that X - rays were discovered in 1895
3. **the second paragraph of the passage mainly tells us _____ .**
- A. the uses of X - rays
- B. that Rontgen and other scientists once did some experiments together
- C. that X - rays could make a screen nearly become bright
- D. how X - rays were discovered
4. **the word "radiation" means _____ .**
- A. glowing
- B. going through things
- C. sending out energy, heat etc. in rays
- D. shining
5. **X - rays can hardly pass through _____ .**
- A. black paper B. bones C. wood D. flesh
6. **According to the passage, which of the following statement is true ?**
- A. Wilhelm Konrad Rontgen discovered X - rays al-



most by chance .

- B. When there is something wrong with the teeth, an X - ray photo must be taken to find out where the wrong is .
- C. Röntgen and some other scientists discovered X - rays in 1895.
- D. Röntgen discovered X - rays just when an accident happened .



Key: 1 - 6 BADCBA

Passage 61

William Henry Harrison

William Henry Harrison, the 9th president of the United States, was born in a small town . As a boy, he was very quiet and shy . In fact, he was such a quiet boy that everyone thought he was stupid . The people of the town liked to play him tricks . For example, they often put a nickel (五分硬币) and a dime (一角银币) before him and let him choose . William always chose the nickel so they all laughed at him .

One day, a woman took pity on him . She asked, “ Why do you never choose a dime and always choose a nickel instead ? Do you know that a nickel is worth much less than a dime ? ”

“ Of course, I know it, ” William answered slowly . “ But if I choose the dime, they won't play the trick on me any more . ”

1. **the reason William always chose the nickel was that**

_____ .



- A. he liked it very much and thought it was worth more
B. he was so stupid that he failed to see the difference of the value between the nickel and dime
C. both A and B
D. he wanted to get another nickel next time
2. **In the passage "to play him tricks" means _____ .**
A. to show him how to play tricks
B. to call him up
C. to make him look stupid and thus give amusement to others
D. to play games with him
3. **In the passage "a woman took pity on him" means _____ .**
A. a woman felt sorry for him
B. a woman interrupted him
C. a woman pointed to him
D. a woman understood him
4. **The writer of the passage wants to tell us _____ .**
A. William Henry Harrison was very clever indeed
B. the woman was very fond of the stupid boy
C. how they found the boy was stupid
D. the people of the town made it a rule to laugh at every foolish boy
5. **From the story we can see _____ .**
A. clever people are either quiet or shy
B. those who play tricks on the others are foolish
C. some people are not what they seem to be
D. it is wrong to cheat a shy and quiet child



Key: 1 - 5 DCAAC

Passage 62

Pele

Pele is the most famous football player in Brazil . He is also one of the best - loved footballers all over the world .

Pele s story began when he was still a small boy . His father watched him kicking a football in the street, and he encouraged him to join a local team . By the time Pele was thirteen, he was playing regularly in local matches . One day he scored nine goals in a single match, and his father wrote to Santos, a very important football club in Brazil .

“ Please come and watch my son, Pele ”, he wrote . “ I think he is going to be a famous player . ” When the man from the Santos team came to watch Pele, he was so excited by what he saw that he ran onto the football field to ask Pele to join Santos at once .

In 1958, Pele was chosen to play for Brazil in the World Cup . Although he was only sixteen, he was the best player on the field . In the last three matches of the 1958 World Cup competition, Brazil scored eleven goals . Pele scored six of them . Thanks to Pele, Brazil became world champions (冠军) for the first time .

In one famous match, everyone in the crowd was waiting for the moment when Pele would score his thousandth goal . The referee (裁判员) gave Santos a penalty kick (罚球) . Pele walked up to take it . The opposing goalkeeper had no chance with the hard and accurate (准确的) shot .



Pele had scored his thousandth goal ! The other players ran to congratulate him, and then Pele had a surprise . The opposing goalkeeper took off his football jersey and there, under it, he wrote a T - shirt with the figures " 1000 " written in silver . Crowds ran onto the field, and the game was delayed for twenty minutes .

Pele played for Brazil in the World Cup in 1962, 1966 and 1970. When he retired, Santos thanked him by giving him a solid gold football weighing 4(1/2) pounds .

Pele became famous and rich through playing football . However, he always played a fair game and behaved modestly . He never injured another player deliberately (故意地), although he was often badly injured by others . He visited many countries to coach (指导) young players . People throughout the world will remember him as a friendly, quiet and polite player who always had a cheerful smile . That is a record which is as valuable in sport as a thousand goals .

- One day Pele's father wrote to Santos, _____ .**
 - a football team in their hometown
 - a famous football club in Brazil
 - a beautiful city in Brazil
 - an important international team at that time
- When he played for Brazil in 1970, Pele was _____ .**
 - thirteen
 - sixteen
 - twenty
 - twenty - eight
- He never injured another player deliberately . "This means _____ .**
 - he never hurt another player



- B. he never injured another player on purpose
 C. he never injured another player with a plan
 D. he always got on well with another player
4. **he main reason why Pele was successful was that** _____ .
- A. he was very lucky
 B. he had a natural ability to play football
 C. he was a regular player in local matches
 D. e never became proud, although he was famous for the many brilliant goals he scored



Key: 1 - 4 BDBD

Passage 63

Reverend William Spooner

Most people in the English - speaking countries know what spoonerisms mean, but I wonder if, when the Reverend William Spooner was born in England in 1844, his parents had any idea that one day a word would be named for him .

William started saying spoonerism long before anyone thought of a name for them . When he taught in school, he sometimes said them to his fellow teachers or to his students . For example, he said to a girl student who had missed the history test, " You missed your mistery test ." Instead of saying that it is customary (符合习惯的) to kiss the bride (新娘) when he was performing marriages (婚礼), Reverend William Spooner would say to the couple (夫妇) that it was kisstomary to cuss the bride . When he attended



meetings, he would say to someone who had just arrived, " Let me sew you to your sheet ."

Reverend Spooner s friends got used to the way he spoke . They really didn t mind because many of the things he said were very funny . At last, when someone spoke in the way Reverend William Spooner did, people would say, " That s a spoonerism !"And that is still true today .

1. **poonerism is** _____ .
 - A. a word that was named for William when he was born
 - B. a baby that was born in England in 1844
 - C. a man who said funny words in another way
 - D. a word that was named for William
2. **William said spoonerisms** _____ .
 - A. because he couldn t spell words correctly
 - B. because there was something wrong with his pronunciation
 - C. to get great fun out of it
 - D. in order not to make himself understood
3. **When he said to a new comer, " Let me sew you to your sheet ", what he really meant was** _____ .
 - A. " Let me sew your sheet for you ."
 - B. " Let me show your seat to you ."
 - C. " Please show me your sheet so that I can sew it ."
 - D. " You needn t sew your sheet because Ill do it ."
4. **When someone said a spoonerism,** _____ .
 - A. he mixed up the letters or sounds of words
 - B. others always began to laugh
 - C. others would be funny



- D. people would sing high praise for him
5. **e can conclude that William was once _____ .**
- A. a teacher and a clergyman (牧师)
- B. a headmaster and a government official
- C. a teacher and a story - teller .
- D. a tailor and a schoolmaster .



Key: 1 - 5 DCBAA

Passage 64

Mary Cassatt

“ I would almost rather see you dead, ” Robert S . Cassatt, a leading banker (银行家) of Philadelphia, shouted when his twenty - year - old eldest daughter announced that she wanted to become an artist . In the 19th century, playing at drawing or painting on dishes was all right for a young lady, but serious work in art was not . And when the young lady s family ranked among (跻身于) the best of Philadelphia s social (社交界的) families, such an idea could not even be considered .

That was how Mary Cassatt, born in 1844, began her struggle as an artist . She did not tremble before her father s anger . Instead, she opposed (反对) him with courage and at last made him change his mind . Mary Cassatt gave up her social position (社会地位) and all thought of a husband and a family, which in those times was unthinkable for a young lady . In the end, after long years of hard work and perseverance (坚持), she became America s most important woman artist and the internationally recognized leading



woman painter of the time .

1. **How did Mr Cassatt react (反应) when his daughter made her announcement ?**

- A. He feared for her life .
- B. He was very angry .
- C. He nearly killed her .
- D. He warned her .

2. **What in fact was Mr Cassatt's main reason in opposing his daughter's wish ?**

- A. Drawing and painting was simply unthinkable among ladies in those days .
- B. He did not believe his daughter wanted to work seriously in art .
- C. He believed an artist's life would be too hard for his daughter .
- D. Ladies of good families simply did not become artists in those times .

3. **What made Mary Cassatt's "struggle" to become a recognized artist especially hard ?**

- A. She was a woman .
- B. Her father opposed her .
- C. She had not social position .
- D. She did not come from an artist's family .

4. **What do you know about Mary Cassatt's marriage ?**

- A. Her marriage failed because she never gave a thought to her husband and family .
- B. He never married because she did not want to be just a wife and mother .



- C. After marriage she decided to give up her husband rather than her career (事业) .
- D. He did not marry because for a lady of her social position to marry below her was unthinkable .
5. **What do you know about Robert Cassatt's character from the text ?**
- A. He was a cruel man .
- B. He was a stubborn (固执的) man .
- C. He knew nothing about art .
- D. He knew little about his daughter .
6. **What do you know about Mary Cassatt's character ?**
- A. She was brave in going against old ideas .
- B. She got tired of always obeying her father .
- C. She hated playing at drawing and painting .
- D. She did not mind being poor at all .
7. **As we can learn from the text, which of the following was generally considered the most important in the life of a woman in the U S in Mary Cassatt's times ?**
- A. Money . B. Career . C. Marriage . D. Courage .



Key: 1 - 7 BDABDAC

Passage 65

Lenin

Before Vladimir Ilyich (弗拉基米尔·伊利奇) and his wife went to England, they thought they knew the English language . They had even translated a whole book from English into Russian when they were in Siberia (西伯利亚) . They had learned English in prison from a teach - yourself



book, but had never heard a word of it spoken. When they arrived in London, they found they could not understand a word, and nobody understood them. At first this was very amusing (可笑的), and Vladimir Ilyich had a good laugh over it. However, he soon got down to learning the language. They started going to all kinds of meetings, always standing in the front row (排), and carefully studying the speaker's mouth. They went very often to Hyde Park where speakers spoke to the passing people on different subjects. They liked to listen to one person, who spoke with an Irish accent (爱尔兰口音) which they found easier to understand. They learned a great deal by listening to spoken English.

Later, through an advertisement (广告), Vladimir Ilyich got in touch with two Englishmen who wanted to exchange (交换) lessons, and he began studying with them. He got to know the language quite well.

1. **efore they went to England, Lenin and his wife**

- _____ .
- A. knew no English
 - B. had mastered English
 - C. knew a little spoken English
 - D. knew quite a lot of written English

2. **hey had learned their English** _____ .

- A. in prison through self - teaching
- B. at school with other students
- C. in Siberia with the help of a friend
- D. by translating a book into Russian

3. **hey went to all kinds of meetings in order to** _____ .



- A. hear people speak English
 B. study the political situation in England
 C. see what people were talking about
 D. find how people felt on different subjects
4. **n order to improve his English, Lenin also _____ .**
 A. taught the two Englishmen Russian
 B. learned from the two Englishmen
 C. learned through advertisements in newspapers
 D. took lessons from the man with an Irish accent
5. **hat should we learn from this great revolutionary leader ?**
 A. Keep studying even in very difficult situations .
 B. pay as much attention to spoken English as to written English .
 C. Use every chance to improve our English .
 D. All those above .



Key: 1 - 5 DAABD

Passage 66

Louis Pasteur

Louis Pasteur, another of the world's great scientist, was born in 1822, and died in 1895. While still a young boy, Louis Pasteur made his decision to become a scientist. He spent much of his life time studying the diseases of cattle, chickens and other tame animals. His wife learned to help him with his work. Almost everyone knows that Pasteur is the man responsible for finding a way of keeping milk from spoiling (变质). Not many people know he was the first to



imagine and to prove that air we breathe is full of germs (细菌). One of his greatest successes was finding a treatment for people and animals to prevent a disease called rabies (狂犬病). Louis Pasteur won many honors and could have got large amount of money. But Pasteur preferred to live simply. The real happiness of this unusual man came from his work. Louis Pasteur did so well in his life that the French government took up his work and created (创立) the Institute Pasteur in the year 1888.

1. **According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?**

- A. Pasteur was a scientist and doctor as well.
- B. Pasteur lived for less than seventy years.
- C. everybody knows that Pasteur succeeded in finding a way of preventing milk from spoiling.
- D. Pasteur's wife was of some help to him in his work.

2. **From the passage, we know that Pasteur lived a simple life. This is because _____.**

- A. he earned little money
- B. he cared much about money
- C. what he really enjoyed was a simple life
- D. of all mentioned above

3. **Why were many honors given to Louis Pasteur?**

- A. Because he was the greatest scientist in the world.
- B. Because he spent much of his life time studying the diseases of people.
- C. Because he lived simply.
- D. Because he was a rare success as a scientist.



4. **asteur could have got large amount of money if he had _____ .**
- A. cared much about it
B. made more discoveries
C. lived a better life
D. achieved more successes
5. **ccording to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true ?**
- A. ew people know that it was Louis Pasteur who first thought and proved that the air people breathe is full of germs .
B. Rabies is a disease that causes madness in dogs .
C. **asteur was responsible for finding a way to keep milk from spoiling .**
D. Pasteur was a scientist with great successes .
6. **o Louis Pasteur the real happiness in his life was to _____ .**
- A .study
B. work
C. get large amount of money
D. raise tame animals



Key:1 - 6 DCDAAB

Passage 67

Magellan

Magellan (1480 - 1521) was from Portugal, but he sailed for the king of Spain . On September 20, 1519, he left with five ships and 240 men from Spain . He reached the



coast of South America and in 1520 he navigated (航行于.....) the strait which now bears his name. He crossed the Pacific to the Philippines, where he was killed. One of his ships returned to Spain on September 6, 1522.

Magellan's voyage proved that man could sail around the world. It proved the world was round.

- Portugal is the name of a _____ .**
A. city B. seaport C. nation D. country
- Magellan was _____ .**
A. a Portuguese B. a Spanish
C. a Philipian D. a European
- Magellan was killed by _____ .**
A. the Portuguese B. the Spanish
C. the Philipians D. the men
- When did they get to the Philippines ?**
A. In 1519. B. In 1520 . C. In 1521 . D. In 1522.
- What proved that the earth is round ?**
A. Magellan and his men reached the coast of America .
B. It was Magellan's voyage .
C. He crossed the Pacific to the Philippines .
D. One of his ships returned to Spain .



Key: 1 - 5 DACCB

Passage 68

George Markov

George Markov was a famous writer in Bulgaria. In 1969 he suspected that he was going to be imprisoned or killed because one of his plays was regarded as being an at-



tack on leaders in Bulgaria . Markov managed to reach England and obtained a job with the BBC, preparing broadcasts in Bulgarian .

Some of the BBC broadcasts were critical of life in Bulgaria . Perhaps as a result of this, Markov received an anonymous(匿名的) telephone call warning him that he would be killed . In September 1978, Markov parked his car in London and started to walk to his office . When he was passing a bus queue, a man in the queue appeared to drop his umbrella . Markov felt a sudden pain in the leg .

When Markov reached his office, he mentioned the incident to a friend . A few hours later, he began to feel ill . He was sent to hospital and died four hours later . When doctors examined his body, they were puzzled about the cause of death . Scientists were asked to help and they found a tiny metal pellet(小子弹) in Markov's leg . There were two tiny holes in the pellet, and scientists believed that they had contained an unknown poison .

A few weeks before Markov was " shot "with a poisoned pellet fired from an umbrella, another Bulgarian had a similar experience in France . Towards the end of August 1978, Kostov felt a sharp pain in his back when he was leaving a railway station in Paris . He was ill for a few days but recovered . When news of Markov's strange death became known, Kostov was asked to return to hospital for examination . Doctors found a tiny platinum(铂) pellet in his back but it had stuck in an area from which the poison had not been able to spread .



The police in both countries are still searching for the reasons why both men were attacked . They hope to trace(追踪) and catch their attackers .

- 1. In the passage we are not told that Markov _____ .**
A. once lived in Bulgaria
B. visited France
C. worked for the BBC
D. was attacked by somebody
- 2. The cause of Markov's death was _____ .**
A. he was working for the BBC
B. he was hated by Londoners
C. he made up stories when broadcasting
D. he once wrote something to attack Bulgarian leaders
- 3. As far as we can tell from the passage, the suspicions (怀疑) which Markov had in 1969 proved to be _____ .**
A. correct
B. unfounded
C. incorrect
D. unreasonable
- 4. It is clear that the person who killed Markov _____ .**
A. killed Kostov too
B. was not British
C. was probably French
D. was Bulgarian
- 5. Kostov was not killed by the pellet because _____ .**
A. he was stronger
B. it stuck in a place which kept it from spreading
C. the murderer didn't mean to kill him
D. the doctor saved him in time



Key: 1 - 5 BDADB



Passage 69

Guy de Maupassant

Guy de Maupassant (1850 - 1893) was a French writer who wrote some of the most famous short stories in world literature(文学). Many have been translated into English and many other languages, and are still popular. Among the best known are A Piece of String and The Necklace.

Maupassant was born in Normandy. While a student at Rouen he wrote a book of verse(诗文). When he had finished his studies, he entered public service in Paris. There he met the novelist Gustave Haubert, who encouraged him to write stories and influenced his style.

Maupassant wrote and published about 30 volumes of verse, stories and novels, but is remembered mainly for his short stories. From his childhood in Normandy, he remembered village characters and put many of them into his tales. Maupassant had great pity and understanding for the people about whom he wrote. Many writers have tried to copy Maupassant's short-story style, but few have done so well.

1. **hen Guy de Maupassant died, he was _____ .**
A. very old B. in his thirties
C. in his forties D. very young
2. **uy de Maupassant was most famous for _____ .**
A. his short stories
B. his book of verse written at Rouen
C. his novel Gustave Haubert
D. changing his style of writing very often



3. **Piece of String is** _____ .
- A. a short story that is one of the best known
 - B. a novel that is best known of all Maupassant's works
 - C. a story about how Maupassant was born in Normandy
 - D. a short story better known than the Necklace
4. **Justave Haubert was** _____ .
- A. a man who entered public service in Paris
 - B. a writer who had much to do with Guy de Maupassant's writing style
 - C. a writer whose works were better than those of Maupassant's
 - D. a man whom Guy de Maupassant met when he finished his studies
5. **Guy de Maupassant's verse** _____ .
- A. is better than his stories
 - B. is as good as his novels
 - C. is not good at all
 - D. is not so popular as his short stories
6. **Not many people** _____ .
- A. have succeeded in writing stories in Maupassant's style
 - B. have failed in writing stories in Maupassant's style
 - C. could use village characters and put them into tales
 - D. showed better understanding for poor people than Maupassant did



Key: 1 - 6 CAABDA



Passage 70

Hans C. Anderson

When Hans C. Anderson, the well-known Danish writer of fairy tales and stories, was born in 1805, no one would have believed that this baby, the son of a poor shoemaker, would one day become a famous writer. As he was the only child, Hans was spoiled(宠坏) by his parents and grandmother. He lived in a dream world of his own, full of glorious vision, and all the pots and pans were his friends.

When he was 11 years old, his father died and the boy had to leave school. His mother made a living by washing clothes, while Hans spent a great deal of time making toy theatres and puppets(木偶) and reading as many books as he could get hold of. His mother could not understand his great thirst(渴望) for knowledge she wanted him to be apprenticed(做学徒) to be a tailor, but this was not Hans idea. He wished to become an opera singer, so at 14 he left home for Copenhagen. For three years he lived in a crowded house, writing and trying unsuccessfully to find a job in the theatre. The Director of Royal Theatre(皇家剧院) recognized that he had talent(天才) but needed further training. With his help, Anderson got a scholarship(奖学金), which made it possible for him to finish his education.

Anderson spent much of his time traveling and producing novels, travel books and fairy tales. It was these tales that won him undying fame. Among the best known of his fairy tales are The Ugly Duckling, The Emperor's New



Clothes and A Little Match Girl .

1. **s the only child in the family** _____ .
 - A. ans Anderson s parents and his grandmother probably loved him very much and he was brought up in a wrong way
 - B. no one believed that he would become a famous writer
 - C. people thought that he would become a poor shoemaker
 - D. he wanted to be a writer
2. **hen he was a child, Hans Anderson** _____ .
 - A. had strong power of imagination
 - B. often saw his mother polish pots and pans
 - C. was used to dreaming at night
 - D. found the pots and pans his good friends
3. **hich of the following is NOT true according to the passage?**
 - A. fter his father s death, Hans Anderson had to leave school .
 - B. s a boy, Hans Anderson liked reading very much and read as many books as he could get .
 - C. s Hans Anderson was the only child in the family, he received a good education .
 - D. hen he was a boy, one of Hans Anderson s interests was to make toy theatre and puppets .
4. **ans Anderson s mother** _____ .
 - A. didn t know the reason why the boy was so thirsty
 - B. new that the boy wanted to drink water after he read some books
 - C. ouldn t understand why the boy had such a



- strong wish for knowledge
- D. didn't know what the boy was doing
5. **When he was a boy, Hans Anderson's idea was to** _____ .
- A. become a famous writer
- B. become apprenticed to a tailor
- C. leave home for Copenhagen
- D. become an opera singer
6. **When he was in Copenhagen Hans Anderson** _____ .
- A. succeeded in finding a job in a theatre
- B. wrote a lot of stories, which made him famous
- C. worked as an opera singer
- D. With the help of the Director of Royal Theatre, received a scholarship and this made it possible for him to complete his education
7. **According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?**
- A. Hans Anderson wrote a lot of novels, travel books and fairy tales, of which the best known is The Emperor's New Clothes .
- B. It was his fairy tales that made Hans Anderson famous all over the world .
- C. Hans Anderson probably liked traveling .
- D. The Ugly Duckling, The Emperor's New Clothes and A Little Match Girl are widely read by people all over the world .



Key: 1 - 7 AACDDA



Passage 71

John Baird

An important thing may have a small beginning . The first television picture that was ever seen was not exciting . It was only a picture of a face, and the picture only traveled a few metres . But to the inventor, John Logie Baird, it was wonderful .

Baird had always been interested in science, but not all of his experiments had been successful . In 1900, when he was twelve, he and some friends built a private (私人的) telephone system . It worked well, but one night a storm pulled down the wires . A man standing in the street was hurt by the falling wires, and the boys' telephone system had to be closed down .

A few years later, Baird and a classmate build a plane, which they launched (with John in it) from a roof . Luckily, it fell on some grass, so John wasn't badly hurt .

After studying electrical engineering at the University of Glasgow (格拉斯哥大学), John Baird got a job in a power station that supplied electricity to the Clyde Valley in Scotland . When he used the power supply at the station for one of his experiments, all of the electricity in the Clyde Valley was cut off ! That was the end of his job .

At this time, one of Baird's friends in Trinidad, Godfrey Harris, had often written to Baird about the wonderful climate there . Now John decided to go to live in Trinidad . When he arrived, Harris told him about a business idea that



he had thought of . He said that he wanted to start a jam (果酱) factory . Baird agreed, and they started the factory together . But, because they didn't know anything about making jams, all kinds of terrible things happened . Some kinds of insects fell into the jam . Also, when they put the jam into the jars, it spoiled . Finally, Baird became ill and left Trinidad .

When he returned to England in 1922, he had no job and very little money . Since he hadn't completely recovered from his illness, he went to Hastings . He thought about some inventions that he was interested in . One of his ideas was sending pictures by wireless . He worked with an old motor that he had found behind an electrician's shop, a metal container, an old wireless telegraph, some needles, flashlight batteries, and pieces of wood . He almost killed himself several times by touching the wrong wires .

Finally, on October 2, 1925, Baird did send a picture of a human face—the fact of a 15 - year - old - boy . In January 1926, a member of the Royal Institution came to see his invention . Baird's demonstration was a success . (Of course, something had always gone wrong at important times in John Baird's life . This time, a member of the Institution went too close to Baird's machine, and his beard tangled in it .)

1. **hen Baird did his early experiments, something was always _____ .**

A. successful B. wrong C. defeated D. OK

2. **aird was interested in science _____ .**

A. when he was studying at a university



- B. from his early childhood
C. only when he was in his thirties
D. after he failed in a business
3. **aird decided to go to Trinidad because _____ .**
A. he had some inventions there
B. he wanted to go in for trade
C. he had a jam factory to manage
D. the weather there was nice
4. **t took Baird _____ years to invent his television system .**
A. three B. four C. two D. ten



Key: 1 - 4 BBDA

Passage 72

John Chapman

As our nation's settlers moved westward, many of them carried apple trees (seedlings) on their backs. These baby apple trees had been grown by one man, John Chapman, and given to settlers to plant near their new homes.

Not content (满意的) with simply sending his trees west, "Johnny Appleseed," as Chapman came to be called, decided to go too. In the early 1800s, he appeared along the Ohio River. He became a familiar sight to settlers there, selling and giving his seeds and seedlings.

By the time of his death in 1874 at the age of seventy-two, Johnny Appleseed had become part of the Ohio Valley legend (传奇故事), and his apple trees, a strength in the rich farming areas of northern Ohio and Indiana, were be-



gining to bear fruit .

1. **he story refers to the settlers who _____ .**
 - A. lived in apple forests
 - B. built modern cities
 - C. lived in the west
 - D. remained near the East Coast
2. **eedlings are _____ .**
 - A. new branches
 - B. little apples
 - C. young trees
 - D. special fruit
3. **his story suggests that apple trees _____ .**
 - A. need lots of water
 - B. take a long time to grow up
 - C. bear fruit within a month
 - D. only live a few seasons
4. **hich happened last ?**
 - A. Johnny s trees bore fruit .
 - B. Settlers carried seedlings .
 - C. Johnny headed for Ohio .
 - D. Johnny gathered seeds .
5. **ohn Chapman was called “ Johnny Applesed ”because he _____ .**
 - A. liked to sell apples
 - B. wore apples in his hair
 - C. bought apples from settlers
 - D. carried and shared apple seeds



Key: 1 - 5 CCBAD



Passage 73

John D. Rockefeller

This is a story about the well - known millionaire, John D. Rockefeller, and was told by a friend of his . This friend said that though Rockefeller gave away millions, he was very mean (吝啬) about small sums of money . One day, he went to stay at a hotel in New York and asked for the cheapest room they had . Rockefeller said, “ What is the price of the room ? ”The manager told him .

“ Is that the lowest priced room you have ? I am staying at this hotel by myself and only need a small room . ”

The manager said, “ That room is the smallest and cheapest we have, ”and added, “ but why do you choose a poor room like that ? When your son stays here he always has our most expensive room; yours is our cheapest . ”

“ Yes, ”said Rockefeller, “ but his father is a wealthy man while mine isn t . ”

1. **ockefeller decided to have the cheapest room because**

_____ .

- A. he wanted to set up an example to his son
- B. he tried to save some money
- C. his father wasn t a millionaire
- D. he hadn t enough money to spend on himself

2. **hich of the following puzzled the manager ? Rockefeller, a millionaire, _____ .**

- A. asked for the smallest and cheapest room
- B. was so mean about money



- C. was used to living the simplest life
- D. asked for the cheapest room while his son asked for the most expensive one
3. **What do you know about John D. Rockefeller's character from the passage?**
- A. He was unwilling to spend much money on himself .
- B. He spoiled his son on purpose .
- C. He was very strict with his son .
- D. He didn't care about what his son had done .
4. **What do you know about John D. Rockefeller's son from this passage?**
- A. He had nothing to do but enjoy himself .
- B. His ideas about life were different from his father's .
- C. He was very generous in spending money .
- D. He felt satisfied with life .



Key: 1 - 4 BDAC

Passage 74

John Hancock

Because he wrote his name so that it could be read easily, John Hancock has a place in the dictionary .

John Hancock was a wealthy man who helped patriots (爱国者) in the American Revolution . He was president of the Continental Congress . He was also governor of Massachusetts and one of the first men to sign the Declaration of Independence (独立宣言) . Yet he is remembered best for his large signature (签名) .

The story is told that when Hancock sat down to sign



the Declaration of Independence, he said that he would write his signature large enough for John Bull to read without his glasses. [John Bull stands for (代表) England, as Uncle Sam stands for the United States.] Hancock's signature on the Declaration is four and three-quarters inches long—an inch longer than his usual signature.

1. **his selection is mainly about** _____ .
 - A. the American Revolution
 - B. John Hancock's handwriting
 - C. how an American expression began
 - D. signing the Declaration of Independence
2. **Hancock is remembered best because he** _____ .
 - A. was governor of Massachusetts
 - B. helped the patriots in the Revolution
 - C. signed his name in large letters
 - D. was president of the Continental Congress
3. **John Hancock said that he made his signature large so that** _____ .
 - A. people would see it
 - B. it would show that he was proud to be a patriot
 - C. John Bull could read it without his glasses
 - D. he would be remembered as one of the signers
4. **His real reason for writing large was probably that he wanted to** _____ .
 - A. have people see that he had signed
 - B. show that he was proud to be a patriot
 - C. see how large he could write
 - D. be remembered for writing large



5. According to the dictionary, a John Hancock is a

- _____ .
- A. governor
 - B. man who signs petitions (请愿书)
 - C. strong patriot
 - D. person's signature



Key: 1 - 5 CCCBD

Passage 75

John James Audubon

John James Audubon was born in 1785 and died in 1851, but his name is still spoken every day. Audubon was a scientist who loved nature. He wanted to show people the importance of nature in their lives. He was especially interested in birds, and painted many beautiful pictures of them.

In 1905 the National Audubon Society was formed by those who were also interested in birds and wanted to continue Audubon's nature study. The main task of the Society is to protect birds.

The members of the Society try to improve the environment (环境) as much as they can. They let the public know about the laws that are needed. They have helped to pass many laws that protect birds, animals, and people too. They teach young people how to protect their environment. They try to make their own communities (社区) cleaner, better places to live in.

John James Audubon knew that nature was important. He didn't know how important his work would become.



1. **John James Audubon is famous for _____ .**
 - A. his important scientific discoveries
 - B. his great inventions
 - C. his love of nature
 - D. artistic skill in painting
2. **The Audubon Society was formed by _____ .**
 - A. John James Audubon himself
 - B. people who loved Audubon's work
 - C. people who wanted to fight pollution
 - D. law - makers and lawyers
3. **When people think of the Audubon Society, they will first think of _____ .**
 - A. laws
 - B. birds
 - C. animals
 - D. beautiful pictures
4. **During Audubon's lifetime, _____ .**
 - A. there was no law for protection of nature
 - B. laws to protect nature were passed
 - C. he helped to pass a law to protect birds
 - D. he had a great influence on the public opinions
5. **The Audubon Society is a _____ .**
 - A. national park
 - B. national organization (组织)
 - C. place where beautiful birds are raised and kept
 - D. better place to live in



Key: 1 - 5 CBBAB



Cambridge University in 1625, he was already skilled in Latin after seven years of studying it as his second language at St . Paul s School, London . Like all English boys who prepared for college in Grammar school, he had learned not only to read Latin but also to speak and write it fluently (流利地) and correctly . His pronunciation of Latin was English, however, and seemed to have sounded strange to his friends when later visited Italy .

Schoolboys gained their skill in the Latin way . They memorized (记忆) rules to make learning by heart easier . They first made a word - for - word translation and then an idiomatic translation into English . As they increased their skill, they translated their English back into Latin without referring to the book and then compared (比较) their translation with the original (原文) . The schoolmaster was always at hand to encourage them . All school masters believed Latin should be beaten in .

After several years of study, the boys began to write compositions in imitation (模仿) of the Latin writers they read . And as they began to read Latin poems, they began to write poems were much better than those painfully put together by the other boys . During the seven years Milton spent at the university, he made constant use of his command (掌握) of Latin . He wrote some excellent Latin poems which he published among his works in 1645 .

1. **hich of the following is the best title for the passage ?**

- A. How John Milton Wrote“ Paradise Lost ”
- B. How John Milton Studied Latin



- C. How John Milton Became Famous
- D. How John Milton Became a Poet

2. **From the passage we can see _____ .**

- A. Milton's training in Latin was almost the same as that of other boys
- B. Milton hadn't learned any Latin before going to college
- C. Milton's Italian friends helped him with Latin after class
- D. Milton's classmates learned Latin the easy way

3. **Which of the following is implied (暗示) in the passage?**

- A. The schoolmaster only helped those who were poor in Latin .
- B. The schoolmaster usually stood beside the schoolboys with a stick in his hand .
- C. It was not easy for the schoolboys to learn Latin .
- D. Some of the schoolboys were quick at Latin .

4. **What is the meaning of " Latin should be beaten in " that the writer wishes you to understand ?**

- A. Schoolboys should be punished if they were lazy .
- B. Schoolboys should be encouraged if they had difficulties .
- C. Schoolboys were expected to master Latin in a short time .
- D. Schoolboys had to study Latin the hard way .

5. **What kind of man would you say John Milton was ?**

- A. He was hard - working and good at Milton was ?



- B. Clever and strong at pronunciation .
 C. Warm - hearted but sometimes a little strange .
 D. Well - known in the world when he was young .



Key: 1 - 5 BACDA

Passage 77

Marco Polo

Marco Polo was born in Venice in 1254 .He was the most famous westerner to visit Asia during the Middle Ages . He wrote a book about his travels . He described all the things he had seen and heard . Many people read the book, but few believed what Marco Polo said . He spoke of strange people and places that nobody knew about at that time .

His father, Nicolo Polo, and his uncle were wealthy traders who regularly traveled to parts of the East . They visited Cathay (the old name for China) and became friends with Kublai Khan (忽必烈汗), the great Mongol (蒙古) Emperor . It was only when they returned to Italy from China that Marco, who was 15 years old, first met his father .

1. **trader here is** _____ .
- A. a person who teaches people how to buy and sell goods
 B. a person who buys and sells goods
 C. person who travels everywhere to have people believe in God
 D. a ship used in trading in the world
2. **enice is a city of** _____ **and Marco Polo was** _____ .
- A. Asia; an Italian trader



- B. Italy; an Italian traveler
C. Italy; an Italian trader
D. Italy; an Italian scientist
3. **From the passage above we know that Marco _____ he was fifteen years old .**
- A. decided to leave his father when
B. didn't leave his father until
C. stayed with his father until
D. didn't see his father until
4. **Which of the following statements is false ?**
- A. Nicolo Polo left home before the year 1254.
B. Nicolo Polo returned to his country in 1269.
C. Nicolo Polo had been to China before he returned to Italy .
D. Nicolo Polo wrote a book about his visit to China .
5. **Few people believed what Marco said, _____ .**
- A. because they had never heard of the people and things he spoke in his book
B. because they didn't read his book
C. which shows that Marco didn't tell the truth
D. which shows that he was not a person worth believing at that time



Key: 1 - 5 BBDDA

Passage 78

Martha Berry

In Mount Berry, Georgia, people find a group of schools built specially for mountain children .The schools, as well as



the mountain itself, are named after Martha Berry herself, a daughter of a Georgian mountainer .

Martha Berry was born in 1866. Luckier than most Georgian mountain children, she received an education . But she never forgot other children of the mountains whose parents couldn't afford to send them to school . In 1902, Martha Berry started a school for these children . It was housed in a single small log cabin and was attended by only five pupils . Now, eighty years later, there are a score of Berry Schools in the area, with a total of over one thousand students and a waiting list of about five thousand .

Martha Berry in her later years received many medals and honors for what she had done for the poor mountain children of Georgia, and in 1931 she was named one of the twelve most important women in the United States . She never stopped working for the mountain children till her death in 1942.

1. **Georgia is the name** _____ .
 - A. of a mountain in the U .S .
 - B. of a school in the U .S .
 - C. of the mountain people in the U .S .
 - D. of a state in the U .S .
2. **The first Berry School was founded** _____ .
 - A. to honor Martha Berry
 - B. in memory of Martha Berry
 - C. by the efforts of Martha Berry
 - D. in Martha Berry's own house
3. **The Berry Schools have expanded** (扩大) _____ .



- A. 20 times B. 200 times
C. 1,000 times D. 5,000 times
4. **in Mount Berry there are now _____ .**
A. enough schools for all the local (本地的) children
B. still not enough schools for all the local children
C. more than enough schools for all the local children
D. schools for local children as well as children from other parts of the U .S .
5. **Martha Berry was named one of the twelve most important women in the U .S ., because _____ .**
A. she had received many medals and honors
B. she had never stopped working till her death
C. she had helped develop one of the most backward (落后的) areas in the U .S .
D. she had helped set up some of the most advanced schools in the U .S .



Key: 1 - 5 DDCBC

Passage 79

Mary Elizabeth Bowser

It took over 100 years for Mary Elizabeth Bowser to receive the honor that was coming to her . Yet, this unknown black woman played a part in the winning of the Civil War .

Elizabeth Bowser was a spy for the North . She worked in the home of Jefferson Davis, the president of the south . She could not read or write . Still she was able to remember reports she came across while she was working in Davis home . She would then pass the reports along at secret meet-



ings with another woman spy . The woman would then send the reports to General Grant .

Mary s life was in danger every day . Yet there s no record that she had ever been honored for her brave and important work . This wrong of history has now made right, over 100 years later . She had finally been recognized for what she was — a true heroine of the Civil War .

1. **ary Elizabeth Bowser was probably known to General Grant as _____ .**
 - A. a poor black woman
 - B. the person who sent him reports
 - C. a loyal member of Jefferson s family
 - D. one of his soldiers
2. **ary Elizabeth Bowser was honored _____ .**
 - A. before the Civil War
 - B. after the Civil War
 - C. in the winning of the Civil War
 - D. in the war
3. **ary Elizabeth Bowser was a heroine because she _____ .**
 - A. could not read or write
 - B. worked for President
 - C. did brave and important work
 - D. was a secret woman
4. **hich title tells most about the story ?**
 - A. One hundred Years of the Civil War
 - B. Spy in Jefferson s
 - C. How a Black Woman Helped the North



D. The History of the American Civil War



Key: 1 - 4 ABCC

Passage 80

Maxim Gorky

Maxim Gorky was born of a worker's family. At the age of five, he lost his father. He spent his childhood mainly in his grandfather's home. When he was ten, his mother died of illness. His grandfather made him look for a job by himself. For ten years, young Gorky wandered about. He did whatever kinds of jobs he could find. He lived such a wandering life not because he liked it, but because he wanted to see the great land where he lived and the people around him.

The wandering life in those years made him deeply understand the pains of the working people and deeply hate the old Russian society. During that period he read books of all kinds with great interest, which provided him with rich materials to write his works later on.

1. **In which order did Maxim Gorky experience the following things?**

a He lived together with his grandfather.

b His father died.

c He wrote his works.

d He went to look for jobs.

e He wandered about.

f His mother passed away.

A. f, a, b, d, c, e

B. b, f, a, d, e, c



C. b, a, f, d, e, c

D. f, b, a, e, d, c

2. **ussia in Gorkys time was _____ .**

- A. a country whose government was for the people
- B. country with a government against the will of the people
- C. a great socialist country
- D. an advanced country

3. **orky was a man _____ .**

- A. ho loved his people deeply and hated his enemy deeply
- B. who liked to have a wandering life
- C. who disliked to go to school
- D. who liked to look for jobs

4. **here did Gorky get most materials for his works ?**

- A. From his miserable life as a boy .
- B. From the books he read and the life he experienced .
- C. From his life in the countryside with his grandfather .
- D. From his wandering life as a young man in the city .

5. **he great Russian writer is so famous in the world that you must have read some of his works . Now try to tell which of the following books was written by Gorky .**

- A. Robinson Crusoe
- B. A Tale of two Cities
- C. How the Steel Was Tempered (锻炼)
- D. Mother



Key: 1 - 5 CBABD



Passage 81

Michurin

Michurin tried, as others had done, to plant good foreign varieties (品种) of fruit - trees . Soon, he found that this was useless and that it was necessary to find quite new ways of carrying out his plan . He began to cross (杂交) northern varieties with southern varieties . He made experiment after experiment and found that the trees he had planted remained in good condition in spite of severe winters . This was something quite new in the science of plantgrowing in Russia .

The old government knew nothing about Michurin s work, and so they were very much surprised when they learned about it from Canada . The wonderful new varieties of fruit - trees raised by Michurin became known in the United States . In 1907 the Department of Agriculture of the United States sent a professor to visit Michurin in his garden at Kozlov, and asked him to go to America and continue his work there . The professor said he would buy all the plants and trees in Michurin s garden for America, and promise to give him much money . That was at the time when Michurin was in great need of money to go on with his work, yet his answer was, “ No, I love my own country and my own people . I shall remain in Russia . ”

All this was known to the Tsartist (沙皇的) government, but still Michurin received no real help .

1. **rom the passage we know that Michurch was from**



- _____ .
- A. Canada B. America C. Russia D. Japan
2. **Michurin found out that it was _____ to plant good foreign varieties of fruit - trees .**
- A. successful B. useful
C. useless D. wonderful
3. **It seemed that Michurin's success lies in the fact that _____ .**
- A. he managed to plant foreign fruit - trees in his garden
B. he tried to cross northern varieties with southern varieties
C. his work was known by the foreign countries
D. the fruit - trees he had planted were always in good condition in spite of severe winters
4. **The Department of Agriculture of the United States sent a professor to visit Michurin in order to _____ .**
- A. give him much money
B. work with Michurin in his garden
C. help him go on with his work
D. ask him to go to work in America and buy all the plants and trees in his garden
5. **Michurin refused the American professor's offer (提议) because _____ .**
- A. the Russian government paid much attention to his work
B. he did not need any money
C. he hated working in America



D. e only wanted to work for his own country and people



Key: 1 - 5 CCDDD

Passage 82

Jules Verne

Jules Verne was a Frenchman who was born in 1828, and died in 1905. He read a great many scientific books and wrote a number of exciting books about the things which he thought scientists and inventors would one day be able to do. Years later, many of the things he wrote about really happened. At that time, his stories seemed like fairy stories.

His most famous book is (Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea). (A league is about three miles.) In those days submarines (潜艇) had not been invented but he describes an under water ship very like a modern one.

Many of his efforts (努力) took into the future, however, were surprisingly exact. In his book From Earth to the Moon he wrote at the age of about forty, three men and a dog made a journey around the moon in a hollow ship. After going round the moon, they returned to earth and splashed (溅落) down into the sea not far from where the first real moon traveler landed in July 1969.

1. **Jules Verne was a French _____.**

- A. inventor B. scientist
C. traveler D. writer

2. **he books he wrote at that time were regarded as**



_____ .

- A. exciting fairy story books
- B. scientific books
- C. deep thought
- D. inspiring textbooks

3. **he books he wrote showed his _____ .**

- A. great invention
- B. strong imagination
- C. deep thought
- D. much information

4. **he word " league " in the passage refers to _____ .**

- A. size
- B. depth
- C. weight
- D. distance

5. **his efforts to go to the moon from earth surprisingly happened about _____ .**

- A. 400 years later
- B. 77 years later
- C. 100 years later
- D. 1, 000 years later



Key: 1 - 5 DABDC

Passage 83

Karl Marx

Karl Marx was born on May 5, 1818 in Trier, Germany . He first entered Bonn University and two years later moved to the University of Berlin . He studied law, but his real interests were history and philosophy (哲学) . In 1841 he took his doctorate in philosophy at the University of Jena . He was greatly influenced Rheinische Zeitung (莱茵报), a political newspaper . Because of his revolutionary activities he was forced to leave his country for France, where he met many German revolutionaries . Among them was Friedrich Engels, another German philosopher, with whom



he formed a lifelong friendship . In 1845 Marx was driven away from France . He went to Belgium and at last he got to England .

Marx died on March 14, 1883 in London at the age of 65. He was buried at Highgate Cemetery in London .

- 1. At the university Karl Marx studied law, but what interested him was _____ .**
 - A. a political newspaper
 - B. history and philosophy
 - C. revolutionary activities
 - D. the Reinischche Zeitung
- 2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage ?**
 - A. Georg Hegel was a philosopher .
 - B. When he was in New York, Marx often wrote articles for some newspapers
 - C. Like Marx, many other revolutionaries were forced to leave their countries for France .
 - D. Friedrich Engels was among those who were forced to leave their countries for France .
- 3. Friedrich Engles _____ .**
 - A. was a business man
 - B. owned a textile business in Manchester
 - C. often helped Marx
 - D. studied political and economic philosophy in the British Museum
- 4. At the University of Jena, Karl Marx _____ .**
 - A. became a doctor



- B. met Georg Hegel, whose philosophy had a great effect on him
- C. studied law
- D. received a doctor's degree in philosophy
5. **For political reasons Marx was forced to _____ .**
- A. study in different universities
- B. leave Germany first for France, then Belgium and at last he went to live in London
- C. form a lifelong friendship with Engels
- D. write articles for the *Reinische Zeitung*



Key: 1 - 5 BACDB

Passage 84

King Arthur

The stories about King Arthur and the Round Table took place in England many years ago. In those days soldiers fought with swords. The King and his men rode on horses. They wore clothes made of steel to protect them. They were called knights (骑士).

When Arthur became King, he did not have a sword. One of his friends was called Merlin. He could do magic sword. One day he said to Arthur, "I know where there is a magic sword. Come with me."

He took Arthur on a long journey, through valley and over mountains. At last they came to a lake. It looked strange. It did not look like other lakes. The water was bright blue. There were mountains all round it.

"Leave your horse here, and go down to the lake," said



Merlin .

Arthur went down to the lake and stood up on the shore . He saw a very strange thing . In the centre of the lake an arm came out of the water . It was holding a sword with a golden handle (手柄) .

Then a beautiful lady appeared . Arthur did not see where she came from . She walked across the water and stood in front of Arthur .

“ I am the Lady of the Lake . ” she said . “ That sword is for you . Go and take it . Use it well ! ”

Then a boat appeared on the lake . Arthur stepped in and it took him out to the centre of the lake . Arthur took the sword from the hand and the arm sank beneath the water . When Arthur looked for the Lady of the Lake, she was not there . That was how Arthur got his famous magic sword !

King Arthur married a lovely lady . They were married in a big church . After the wedding (婚礼), they all went to a big hall . “ There was plenty to eat and drink and everyone was very happy . They were happy because they loved Arthur and his beautiful wife . ”

Merlin gave Arthur a wedding present . It was a big round table . There were seats for the King and Queen, Merlin, and for one hundred and fifty knights . On each chair the name of a knight was written in gold . All the knights were strong and brave .

King Arthur stood up and spoke to the knights .

“ You are the Knights of the Round Table , ” he said .



“ You must always do three things . You must always be kind . You must always tell the truth . You must always help other people ! ”

1. **hen Arthur became King he did not have _____ .**
A. a horse B. a friend C. a sword D. a wife
2. **Merlin was Arthur's _____ .**
A. friend B. father C. uncle D. knight
3. **The sword in the lake was held by _____ .**
A. a knight B. an arm
C. a beautiful lady D. Merlin
4. **The Round Table had seats for _____ .**
A. four people
B. one hundred and fifty people
C. one hundred and fifty - three people
D. two hundred people
5. **...protect them, "(part . 1) means _____ .**
A. absorb them B. calm them down
C. expose them D. keep them safe



Key: 1 - 5 CACDB

Passage 85

Larry Bird

Larry Bird, a retired (退休的) basketball - star from the Boston Celtics, was back on court (球场) again on February 4. This time, he came to join a big celebration in which his number—“ 33 ”—was retired .

The “ No 33 ” jersey (运动服) he wore throughout his



years with the Celtics, which is a number of the National Basketball Association (NBA), will forever be hung above the Celtics home at Boston Garden .

No other Celtics player will wear that number in the future . It is an NBA tradition (传统) for ball clubs to honor their members who have made excellent deeds to the club .

When he talked about his career (生涯), Bird said, “ I never put on a jersey to play a game . I put on a jersey to win . ”

True . During his 13 - year NBA career Bird won three NBA championships, it was his skills that made him one of the best players in basketball history .

Long - time rival (对手) and friend Magic Johnson said to Bird at the celebration, “ There will never, never, never be another Larry Bird . ”

Bird retired on August 18 last year because of serious back pain .

Magic retired from the Los Angeles Lakers last season after discovering he had the Aids virus (爱滋病毒) .

1. **he big celebration was held in order to _____ .**

- A. announce that Larry Bird was retired
- B. announce that Larry s number“ 33 ”was retired
- C. welcome Bird back on court again
- D. give a chance for Magic Johnson to make a speech

2. **hat happened to Larrys jersey after celebration ?**

- A. It ll be given to another excellent player .
- B. Larry himself will keep it as a souvenir (纪念品) .
- C. Larry will wear it and come back on court again .



- D. It'll be kept as a souvenir at the Celtics home court .
3. **ird was famous for _____ .**
- A. his 3 pointers B. his skills in the matches
C. his“ No 33 ”jersey D. Both A and B
4. **hat's the meaning of Bird's words “ I never put on a jersey to play a game . I put on a jersey to win ”?**
- A. hen I put on my“ No 33 ”jersey, I am determined to win .
B. hen I play a game, I never put on my“ No 33 ” jersey .
C. When I know I'll win, I put on my jersey .
D. ith the help of my jersey, I always win in games .
5. **hat team did Magic Johnson belong to ?**
- A. NBA . B. The Boston Club .
C. The Celtics . D. The Los Angeles Lakers .



Key: 1 - 5 BDDAD

Passage 86

Montgomery

Viscount (子爵) Montgomery, the famous British commander, was born Bernard Law Montgomery in 1887 and fought in both world wars . In World War I he was only an ordinary soldier, who rose to the rank of captain . It was during World War that he really shone—he commanded the British army in many of the important battles of the war and led it through all the great campaigns, first in France,



later in North Africa, then in Normandy, and finally in Germany. After the war he was made a nobleman but people continued to refer to him as Monty. Once a reporter asked him, "Who do you think were the three greatest commanders in history?" Replied Monty, without a moment's hesitation, "The other two were Alexander the Great (亚历山大大帝) and Napoleon."

1. **What was Montgomery before he became the commander of the British army?**

- A. A sea captain . B. An actor .
C. A nobleman . D. An army officer .

2. **During the years of World War II, Montgomery**

- _____ .
A. became a famous star
B. became a nobleman
C. rose to the top in his career (事业)
D. toured many countries in Europe and Africa

3. **Why do you think people called Viscount Montgomery "Monty"?**

- A. Because he was famous .
B. Because he was a nobleman .
C. Probably because people liked and respected him .
D. Probably because people did not quite respect him .

4. **Montgomery's reply to the reporter's question meant that _____ .**

- A. he himself was the Greatest commander in history
B. Alexander the Great and Napoleon were the greatest commanders



- C. e himself was one of the three greatest commanders in history
- D. e himself was the third greatest commander in history
5. **he writer of the story wants to tell us that Montgomery was _____ .**
- A. a great commander and an interesting person as well
- B. n interesting person although not a very great commander
- C. a modest man although he was a great commander
- D. not a great commander but thought himself to be one



Key: 1 - 5 DCCCA

Passage 87

Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa was born in Yugoslavia (南斯拉夫), on August 27th, 1910. She attended the government school near her home until she was eighteen. At that time, some doctors and nurses from Yugoslavia were working in India, and they often wrote to the school about their work. She decided to join them one day.

When she finished school, she went first to Britain. Then a year later she went to India, where she began to train to be a teacher. After training, she was sent to Calcutta (加尔各答), where she taught geography at a school and soon after became headmistress (女校长).

However, although she loved teaching, in 1946 Mother Teresa left the school and went to work in the poor parts of



Calcutta . Later she trained to be a nurse in Patna, and then began her work helping the poor and comforting (安慰) the dying in the streets of the city . Slowly, others came to help her, and her work spread to other parts of India .

Mother Teresa is now a well - known person . Many photos have been taken of her, as she travels the world to open new schools and hospitals in poor countries . In 1979, she was given the Nobel Peace Prize for the lifetime of love and service (服务) she has given to the poor .

1. **Where did Mother Teresa receive her education ?**
 - A. In Yugoslavia and India .
 - B. In Yugoslavia and Britain .
 - C. In Britain and India .
 - D. In Yugoslavia, Britain, and India .
2. **What first inspired Mother Teresa to work in India ?**
 - A. Her visits to the poor parts of Calcutta .
 - B. Her visit to Britain after she left school .
 - C. The medical workers' letters to her school .
 - D. The work of the nurse in the city of Patna .
3. **In which order did Mother Teresa do the following things ?**
 - a . Trained to be a nurse .
 - b . Went to India .
 - c . Helped the dying .
 - d . Studied to be a teacher .
 - e . Went to Britain .
 - f . Worked as a headmistress .

A. b , a , c , e , d , f B. b , f , a , d , e , c



C. e, b, d, f, a, c

D. e, a, b, c, d, f

4. **other Teresa gave up teaching because she wanted**

_____ .

A. to look after the poor

B. to travel to poor countries

C. to build hospitals for the poor

D. to train nurses to care for the poor

5. **other Teresa is now a famous person because she has**

_____ .

A. saved many poor people in India

B. helped to bring about world peace

C. helped to make India a more peaceful place

D. taken care of many poor people in the world



Key: 1 - 5 ACCAD

Passage 88

Newton

Mr Newton was very absent - minded (健忘的) . One day he left work at the usual time, six o'clock . He felt very cold when he got outside, and he didn't understand . . .

But of course ! He didn't have his coat—it was in his office . He went back in, got his coat and put it on . On the way home he went to his club (俱乐部), where he met his friends every Tuesday . But that day he found none of them there . Then he remembered: It was Wednesday !

When Mr Newton got home at eight, his family wasn't at home . He waited and waited . He became so worried a-



about them that he couldn't eat. He wasn't hungry at all. Then he remembered: His wife always took the children to the park on Wednesday, and after that she could take them to the cinema. And it was Wednesday that day!

Mr Newton was no longer worried; he began to feel hungry and ate his supper. After supper he fell asleep in his chair. Later, Mr Newton heard someone enter the house. They didn't make much noise, and they didn't turn on the light either. Thieves—he seized a chair in his hands and lifted it up in the air. Then he heard: "Father! What are you doing?"

Now he realized: It wasn't thieves. It was his family.

- n absent - minded person is one who _____ .**
A. often forgets B. works very hard
C. remembers things easily D. has a good memory
- r Newton _____ .**
A. usually got home at six o'clock
B. usually left his office at eight
C. often spent his evenings in his club
D. often had supper at home
- hen he got home, he wasn't at all hungry, because _____ .**
A. he had supper in his club
B. he was used to having nothing in the evening
C. he had had too much for lunch
D. he was more worried than hungry
- hat did his family do when he was at the club ?**
A. They went to see a film .



- B. They waited for him at home .
- C. They went to the park .
- D. They stayed in their club .

5. **What happened when he was asleep ?**

- A. His family returned from the cinema .
- B. Thieves broke into his house .
- C. Someone turned on the lights .
- D. Someone lifted a chair in the air .



Key: 1 - 5 ADDAA

Passage 89

Noah Webster

In 1807 Noah Webster began his greatest work, An American Dictionary of the English Language . In preparing the manuscript (草稿), he devoted ten years to the study of English and its relationship to other languages, and seven more years to the writing itself . Published in two volumes in 1828, An American Dictionary of the English Language has become the recognized authority (权威) for usage in the United States . Webster's purpose in writing it was to demonstrate (证明) that the American Language was developing distinct (不同的) meanings, pronunciations, and spellings from those of British English . He is responsible for advancing simplified spelling forms: theater and center instead of theatre and centre; color and honor instead of colour and honour .

1. **When was An American Dictionary of the English Language finished ?**



- A. 1817 B. 1807 C. 1828 D. 1824
2. **According to the passage, which one of the following spelling would Webster have approved in his dictionaries?**
- A. Develop . B. Theatre . C. Color . D. Honor .
3. **According to the author, Webster's purpose in writing An American Dictionary of the English Language was to _____ .**
- A. respond to the need for new schoolbooks
B. demonstrate (表明) the distinct development of the English Language in America
C. promote spelling forms based upon British models
D. influence the pronunciation of the English Language
4. **In how many volumes was An American Dictionary of the English Language Published?**
- A. One volume . B. Two volumes .
C. Three volumes . D. Four volumes .
5. **It took Noah Webster _____ years to complete An American Dictionary of the English Language .**
- A. 10 B. 7 C. 17 D. 28



Key: 1 - 5 DCBBC

Passage 90

Samuel Wilson

Uncle Sam is a tall, thin man . He's an older man with white hair and a white beard . He often wears a tall hat, a bow tie, and the stars and stripes of the American flag .

Who is this strange - looking man ? Would you believe



that Uncle Sam is the U.S. government? But why do you call the U.S. government Uncle Sam?

During the war of 1812, the U.S. government hired meat packers to provide meat to the army. One of these meat packers was a man named Samuel Wilson. Samuel was a friendly and fair man. Everyone liked him and called him Uncle Sam.

Sam Wilson stamped the boxes of meat for the army with a large U.S. for United States. Some government inspectors came to look over Sam's company. They asked a worker what the U.S. on the boxes stood for. As a joke, the worker answered that these letters stood for the name of his boss, Uncle Sam.

The joke spread, and soldiers began saying that their food came from Uncle Sam. Before long, people called all things that came from the government "Uncle Sam's." Uncle Sam's became a nickname for the U.S. government.

Soon there were drawings and cartoons of Uncle Sam in newspapers. In these early pictures, Uncle Sam was a young man. He wore stars and stripes, but his hair was dark and he had no beard. The beard was added when Abraham Lincoln was President. President Lincoln had a beard.

The most famous picture of Uncle Sam is on a poster from World War I. The government needed men to fight in the war. In the poster, a very serious Uncle Sam points his finger and says "I want YOU for the U.S. Army."

1. **Uncle Sam** became a _____ for the US government .

A. boss B. nickname C. picture D. businessman



2. **Uncle Sam often wears a tall hat, _____ and the stars and stripes of the American flag .**
A. dark hair B. a bow tie C. a box D. a shirt
3. **Government inspectors came to _____ Sam's meat - packing company .**
A. ask B. stand for C. look over D. see
4. **Sam was a meat packer who _____ meat to the army .**
A. provided B. needed C. added D. sold
5. **In the drawing and cartoons of Uncle Sam _____ .**
A. he wore the stars and stripes
B. he never had a beard
C. he had no hair
D. he wore a bow tie



Key: 1 - 5 BBCAA

Passage 91

Schweitzer

Dr Schweitzer has long been famous as a medical missionary (使者) . He is also a musician, a philosopher (哲学家) and physician (内科医生) . He had a wide fame when he went into the African jungles 40 years ago to serve his fellow men . He and his wife established a hospital at Lambarene, in French Africa .

Schweitzer has been called the " Greatest Living Missionary ." A group of artists, writers and musicians of 17 countries named him the " Man of the Century ."

The son of an Alsatian village pastor, Schweitzer took his degrees in philosophy, theology (神学) and medicine be-



fore he was 30. A fine organist (手风琴手), he was responsible in his early years for starting a new world - wide interest in the music of Bach .

1. **According to the writer, Dr Schweitzer was all of the following except _____ .**

- A. a physician B. a musician
C. a philosopher D. a writer

2. **Dr Schweitzer and his wife established a hospital _____ .**

- A. in France B. in America
C. in Africa D. in France and Africa

3. **Dr Schweitzer went abroad to give medical care _____ .**

- A. only to his friends
B. only to African friends
C. to the soldiers of his country
D. to the patients in Africa

4. **From the passage we can know _____ .**

- A. Dr Schweitzer had a lot of knowledge in science and art
B. Dr Schweitzer's son took degrees in three aspects before 30
C. Dr Schweitzer knew music but he could never play the instruments
D. Dr Schweitzer's son was also a famous philosophy



Key: 1 - 4 DCDA